FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND CHINA.—The fine Barque "Fanny" *Donahoy*, Master, having a great part of her dead Weight engaged, will meet with quick dispatch. For Freight apply to

J. P. DA SILVA.

Hummum Street, 2d July, 1839.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.—The fast sailing Barque EAMONT, Capt. N. BURTSALL, For Freight or Passage, apply to FRITH AND CO.—Nesbit Lane, 2d July, 1839.

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, have received the following Seeds, from the *Cape*.—Cabbage, Lettuce, knoll kol, Celery, Cauliflower, Red Beet, Radish, vegetable marrow, Peas, Beans, French beans, Rock melon, a few flower seeds &c. &c. from *Egypt* coss Lettuce, parsly, New zealand Spinach, Asparagus, Knol Kol.—Further supplies expected next month.—1st July, 1839. J. LITTLE,

Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce, that he has established himself at Bombay, principally with a view to importing German and other Goods, suitable to the market, a regular stock of which, including Cotton, Woollen and Silk Manufactures, Hardware, Glassware; Cutlery, Fancy articles of all descriptions, etc. will be kept for sale in his Godowns.

No. 9 Military Square, 1st July, 1839.

A. H. HUSCHKE.

NOTICE.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Directors, of this institution have appointed a Committee for the purpose of accepting risks, issuing Policies, and transacting generally the business of the Society at Bombay. Forms of application, Tables of Premiums, and every information connected with the Society can be obtained at our office.

LECKIE AND CO.

Agents, Bombay Branch Universal Life Assurance Society.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. *Leckie and Co.*

Wines received from Messrs. *Hemery Brothers* of Jersey, 3 doz. and 6 doz. cases.

Sherry, Pale, Amontillado.. ....@ Rs.	18	₰ dozen.
Claret, Lafitte vint. 1834.....	„ 20	„
Hock, Growth of Rudesheim vint. 1825	„ 20	„
Sparkling Champaign, 1st Growth of a. i. 1834.....	„ 35	„
Champaign, Cognac Pale.....	„ 15	„
Cognac Cherry Brandy.....	„ 15	„

Ditto..Ditto from Messrs. *C. P. Fletcher and Co.* of London in 1 dozen cases,

Sparkling Champaign..... ....@ Rs.	35	₰ dozen
Claret St. Julian, 1834.....	„ 18	„
Claret St. Estephe, 1834.....	„ 16	„

THIS DAY Tuesday, BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by public Auction at their rooms, at 11 A. M. a quantity of very valuable Native Jewellry, a small Invoice of Perfumery consisting of Circassion Cream, Cold Cream, Bears grease. Windsor Soap &c, a quantity of Cotton Socks, Warrens Blacking, a few Barrells of Lochfin Herrings, Kegs of Green Paint, Accordions, Musical Toys, False Jewellery, Dressed Dolls, Common Looking Glasses.a, few dozen of Hoffmans Bottled fruits, Jams and Jellies. Household furniture sundries &c.

AT NOON.

Upwards of thirty dozen sound Port Wine, about seventy (70) Sherry, thirty five cases of French Claret and a quantity of "Elliot's" Beer in bottle, and seven Casks of rejected "Bass" Beer.

AT I. P. M,

Any Cattle or Carriages that may offer.—Bombay 2d July, 1839.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—A very handsome English made Mahogany Dining Table in 9 nine pieces..Rs. 400

A Tate's Patent Portable Shower bath 70

A Very Handsome Japan Cabinet.. 110

Apply to.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay 2d July 1839,

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO.—Have for sale a very handsome Satin wood Square Pianoforte made expressly for this climate by Small Bruce and Co. with Patent Metallic Plates, Tubes &c.

PRICE Rs.600.

Also a very handsome Rosewood Cabinet Pianoforte made by George Gange and Co..	"	1200
An eight Keyd Ivory flute by J. Prowse....	"	200
A D. Do Rosewood Do. by Monzani...	"	120

Bombay, 2d July 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Nasserwanjee Muncherjee Cama*, surviving partner of the firm of *Nasserwanjee* and *Framjee*, and *Muncherjee Framjee Cama*, one of the Sons and heirs of the late Framjee Muncherjee Cama, deceased, have contracted to sell a Messuage or Dwelling House, the property of the said Framjee Muncherjee Cama, deceased, situate on the Eastern side in Nanabhoy's line, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, to *Pestonjee Framjee Cama*, and *Bomanjee Framjee Cama*, and all persons having any claim or demand thereon, by way of inheritable right or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known to Mr. AYRTON, Attorney at Law, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without being subject to any claim on such property.—Dated this 1st day of July, 1839.

TO BE SOLD.—A young Newfound-land Dog, recently arrived from England, also a high bred Greyhound Bitch, and some singing Birds.

Apply to *Mr. Saunders*, Victoria Hotel.—Bombay 30 June, 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 2 JULY, 1839. No. 3252.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next the 3d of July MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & Co, will sell by Public Auction a large quantity of Manilla Cigars landed from the "Ospray" slightly damaged, A lot of deep sea and log lines; Persian Books, FoolscapPaper, Locks, Musical Boxes, Table Apparatus for ship board, Hats, Damask Table cloths; Diapers, and sundry other articles, also a few Casks of Bass's & Elliott's rejected Beer, and will put up 590 Bags of damaged Sugar Ex "Ospray."

At noon a Buggy and any Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

CHAMPAIGN.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & Co. have received for sale on Commission a small quantity of the above wine which can be strongly recommended.—Price 26 Rupees per dozen.

Also Hock in Quarts and Pints at Rupees 20 and 12 per dozen.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have received for sale some fine fresh Berkley Cheese at 1 R. ₰ lb.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have received for sale some very superior Copal Varnish; Carriage Varnish; Japan and Gold size: Price Moderate.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for sale on commission, "THE NEW ARMY LIST," exhibiting, the Rank, Standing, and various services of every officer in the army, including the Ordnance and Royal Marines, Price, Rs. 6.

FOR SALE Two powerful Bay Horses together or singly, have been driven together,—if not previously disposed of will be put up at Auction on 3d Inst.—can be seen atany time on application to MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE.—No. XXXIV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 20th May 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 2d July 1839.

FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC WITH AN INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839; with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th March, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—PRICE ~~Rs~~ 6.—

Courier Office, 2d July, 1839.

BOMBAY

PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday, June 29th 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON.—Advices from Ahmedabad, Jamboosear and Broach, notice that after the first falls of rain a succession of dry weather followed, similar to what we have experienced here, and that more rain was much wanted. Business of all kinds had been exceedingly dull throughout the week, and except in Cotton there have been very few transactions passing. Prices of Cotton were inclined to rise before the arrival of the Steamer on the 27th instant, but the market has since become quiet, and the discouraging advices up to the middle of last month will probably soon show their effect. The following are a few of the transactions that took place early in the week.

200 Bales of Broach.....	@ Rs.	141	₰ Cdy.
300 ditto. of Jumbooseer.....	@ "	142	₰ do.
400 ditto. of Broach.....	@ "	142½	₰ do.
1000 ditto. of ditto.....	@ "	143	₰ do.
200 Cdys. of new Komptah.....	@ "	126	₰ do.
150 ditto. of Mootkare.....	@ "	139	₰ do.

Little has been done in exchange with London during the week, but it has a tendency to go down and the nature of the advices just received is likely to depress it. Trade with China continues very dull and freight difficult to be procured.—Ships for London and Liverpool have been getting £. 3 Stg. ₰ ton.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER

BILLS, &c.

		Buy	Sell
	Current value of Government Securities.	Rs as	Rs as
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 1151 to No 3000..	Now ordering	108-8	108-12
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 3001 to No 6000..	Now ordering	109 8	109-12
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 6001 to No 10,000.	Now ordering	109-12	110-4
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 10001 to No 15,200	Now ordering	111-8	111-12
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1829-30.....		111-12	112
Four ₰ cent Loan of 1832-33.....		105-4	105-8
Four ₰ cent Loan of 1835-36.(Company's.....		99-4	99-8
Five ₰ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35.. Nominal.....		114	114-8
Course of Exchange.			
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight (Company's Rs..)		102	102-8
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto...ditto.....		101-8	102
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ₰ 100 Dollars.			208
		s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight....		2-1½	2-1
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Ceylon Govt.		1-11½	1-11¼
Price of Bullion and Species			
		Buy	Sell
		Rs. as	Rs. as.
Spanish Dollars whole ₰ 100.....		221	221-8
Ditto do. broken ₰ 100.....		220-8	220-12
German Crowns ₰ 100.....		213-8	214
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₰ £ Stg....		10-2	10-3
Sycee Silver large ingots ₰ 100 Tolahs..None in.. the market.....		104	104-4
Ditto do. small ingots ₰ 100 Tolahs....ditto.....		103-12	104

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

Bombay to London.....		3	0 0	*a* 3 8 0	₰ Ct
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope.....		2	0 0	*a* 2 8 0	do
Ditto Port Louis.....		1	8 0	*a* 2 0 0	do
Ditto Calcutta.....		2	0 0	*a* 2 8 0	do
Bombay to Madras.....		1	8 0	*a* 2 0 0	do
Ditto Colombo.....		1	0 0	*a* 1 8 0	do
Ditto Whampoa.....		2	8 0		do
Ditto Batavia.....		2	0 0		do
Bombay to Singapore.....		2	0 0		do
Ditto Bussorah.....		3	0 0		do
Ditto Bushire.....		28	0		do

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

Your correspondent Vortex insinuates that because the professors of Christianity are divided into many sects, and because they sometimes exhibit unkind feelings towards each other, Christianity itself should be discarded.

If because there are many sects among christians they are all to be discarded, then, because, there are many systems of religion in the world, every system is to be discarded, and then it follows that the Creator of Man has not given him any religion at all, a conclusion which is contrary to the feelings of the human mind in every age and in every country. The argument of Vortex is just this, because error exists it cannot be that truth exists. Then if this be just, Vortex himself must be in error. As well might he argue thus, since sickness exists, health cannot exist, since misery is, happiness is not, since there is vice, there can be no virtue.

But is there nothing in the things with which we are every day conversant analogous to the differences between the different Sects of christians? Take the human face as an example. In every different tribe among mankind, it has its peculiar characteristics. Nay so great is the variety that you cannot find any two faces that are exactly alike, and yet in respect to their grand lineaments they all agree, so that no one can ever mistake the face of a man for that of any other animal, nor vice versa. So it is with all the various sects of christians who take the Bible for the rule of their faith and duty. They differ on minor points, but there is a general agreement, compared with which all their differences are insignificant.

Vortex lays great stress on the fact that the different Sects of christians entertain unkind feelings towards each other. If we are to discard christianity on this account, then we must discard every thing about which men quarrel; and I ask what is there that men do not quarrel about? If the existence of quarrels among christians proves that christianity is not from God, then the existence of quarrels among the members of one family proves that the division of mankind into families is not an ordinance of God, then there is no over-ruling providence. So that to escape from what he calls the vortex of christianity, your correspondent takes refuge in the dreary waste of atheism.

True it is, and lamentable it is, that there is much of unkindness towards each other exhibited among the professors of christianity of the present day, but is this because they have too much christianity? No it is because they have too little of its genuine spirit, else how can Vortex account for the praise "see how these christians love one another," which in the early ages of the church was extorted even from its persecutors.

29th June, 1839.

S.

HIGH WATER TABLE 2D JULY, 1839.

	Morn.	Ev.
Tuesday.....	3 46	4 09
Wednesday.....	3 22	3 47
Thursday.....	4 16	4 38
Friday.....	4 56	5 22

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

June 30th. Ship Hannah, D. McGregor, Master, from Aden 19th June.

DEPARTURES.

June 28th. Barque Ann. W. Jeffray, Master, to London.

" 30th. Ship Surry, G. Sinclair Master, to London.

Passengers.—Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Brown Steerage.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

EUROPE.—On Thursday, the 18th ult. at the Governor's house, Edinburgh Castle, by the Rev. T. G. Suther, George Hobson Bainbridge, Esq., eldest son of George Cole Bainbridge, Esq. of Gattonside house, Roxburghshire, to Anne Adelaide Hippolyta, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Col. Harvey, K. H. Edinburgh Castle, and formerly private Secretary to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst: of Spasmodic Cholera, Mr. George Rousseau aged 35 years.

At Swinton House, Swinton near Coldstream Berwickshire on the 24 of April last, Samuel Swinton Esquire late of the Bengal Civil Service, greatly respected and beloved by a large circle of friends.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

June 28th. Lieut. F. Ayrton, Artillery from Ahmednugger,

30th. Lieut. T. Prendergast, 10th Regt. N. I. from Aden.

Do. Major E. W. Jones, 3d Regt. N. I. from Do.

July 2d. Ensign, C. P. Rigby, 16th Regt N. I. from Panwell.

June 30th. Lieut Massie, Artillery from Aden.

Do. Bt. Capt. Fraser, E. Rt. from Do.

Do. Surg. W. Gray, from Do.

DEPARTURES.

June 30th. Ensign C. Rigby, 16th Regt. N. I. to Panwell.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer.....	Superintendent I. N..	{ Persian / Gulf	4th July
.....Ditto..	Do.	Bushire ..	1st Augt
Sulamanney..	Framjee Cawasjee....	Calcutta..	10th July
Ann.....	Dirom Carter & Co....	China....	quick desp.
Golconda.....	Framjee Cawasjee Esq..		
Packet Boat Bordelais	Tho's Jeffries&Co.....	Bordeaux.	10th July
Monarch.....	W. Nicol & Co.....	Clyde	Quick desp.
Wm. Sharples..... ..	Higginson & Cardwell..	Liverpool .	Quick desp..
Manchester.....	W.Nicol and Co....	Ditto	ditto.
Albyn.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co	Ditto	5th July
T. Worthington....	Grey and Co.....	Calcutta..	
British Merchant....	Edmond Bibby & Co..	Liverpool.	
Thomas Coutts....	B. & A. Hormasjee....	China.	
Earl of Balcarras....	Remington & Co.....	China	7th July
Triumph.....	Do.		
Regia.....	Eduljee Framjee.....		
Broad Oak.....	Remington & Co.....	Liverpool.	16th Ditto
Johnstone.....	Dirom Carter & Co...	Ditto.	20th Ditto
Wm Harris.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co..	London ..	Quick desp.
Thetis.....	Dirom Carter & Co....	Ditto.	25th July
Hector.....	Edmond, Bibby & Co..		
Eamont.....	Frith & Co.....	Zanzibar.	
Castle Huntly.....	Cursetjee Cowasjee&Co.	China....	end of June
Mahamoody.....	Monockjee Jeejeebhoy.	Penang &c	
		P. Gulph.	Quick desp
Lady Wilmot Horton.	Bhicajee Rustomjee..	Zanzibar..	
Helen.....	N. Cursetjee and Co...	Calcutta ..	1st July.
Fazal Curim.	M. W.....	ditto.	4th Ditto
Indus.....	Eduljee Framjee.....	Sydney. ..	
Stalkartt.....	Merwanjee Limjee....	Culcutta..	
British.....	Skinner & Co.....		
Columbo,..... ..	Diram Carter & Co..	Calcutta.	1st July
Ida.....	Frith and Co..... ..	....	
Fanny.....	J. P. de Silva.....	to China and Singapore	

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez.

H. C. Vessels.—Brig of war Euphrates.

" " " Receiving Ship Hastings.

" " " Steamer Semiramis.

" " " Berenice.

" " " Indus.

" " " Shannon Schooner. At the Rock Station.

" " " Thetis Light Vessel. Do. do. do.

Country Vessels.—Cambridge, Grab Ship Dowlut Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Brig Grab Caudry, Patamber Saxoy, Jeune Antoinete Earl of Clare, Ardaseer, Fazerabany, Narsew, Fanny Bampertap. British king, Alanker, Caledonia, and Hannah.

Arab—Ship Tauze

American—Barque A. Gracie.

His Highness Imaum of Mascut Brig of War Tauze.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL
John Denniston.....	Grey and Co.....	London....	13th Feb
Glenelg.....	.....	do.. ..	10th March
Colombo.....	.....	do.. ..	Do. do
Bombay.....	Dirom Carter & Co....	do.. ..	15th April
Childe Harold.....	.....	do.. ..	10th May
Anna Robertson.....	.....	do.. ..	30th March
Bombay.....	.....	do.. ..	23d April
Isabella.....	.....	do..	14th April
Hereculen.....	.....	do..	18th May
Malabar.....	.....	do..	5th July
Syria.....	McVicar, Burn & Co..	Liverpool..	8th do
Heywood.....	Do.	do	10th April
Childe Harold.....	.....	do.. ..	25th do
Kingston.....	.....	do.. ..	28th Feb
Grenada.....	.....	do.. ..	27th Apri
Commerce.....	.....	do.. ..	20th March
Crown.....	Dirom, Carter & Co..	do.. ..	17th do
Lintin.....	.....	do.. ..	15th April
Alexander.....	Ritchie Steuart & Co..	Llanelly..	1n Feb
Demerara Packet....	Frith & Co.....	do.. ..	20th do
Buteshire.....	Skinner & Co.....	Clyde.. ..	9th Jan
Buckinganshire....	D. & M. Pestonjee....	St. Aust	
Paquet d'Havana....	.....	Bordeaux..	
Emilin.....	Thos Jeffries & Co..	Rio.. ..	1st Jan
Drongan.....	Do	Madras....	12th do
St. Gualtes.....	.....	Lisbon....	2nd Feb

From Cork—Issabella

" *New York.*—Archibald Gatein.

" *Singapore*—Asia Felix, and Helen

" *Calcutta.*—Colombo, and Harsinger

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

DELHI GAZETTE.—JUNE 19.

Sir Willoughby Cotton is mentioned as having been suffering from illness.

From Quettah our letters do not give much that is new, the 2nd Brigade is not yet aware of its destination, but it is most probable that it will march on to Kelat, to bring the Chief of that place to account for his treachery, which has probably proceeded from inability to control the actions of such a set of marauders as his subjects appear to be; whether his conduct has proceeded from villainy, or weakness, he will, from all appearances, be displaced.

The Army expected to move on towards Ghizni by the 1st of June, and to reach Cabul early in July, heartily sick of Candahar, which yields nothing but *doomba* mutton, *doomba* ghee, *doomba dhie* and *doomba* cheese!!!—There was a good promise of grapes, but they would not be ripe and fit for the market before the 10th or 15th of June.

His Majesty Shah Shoojah, and Mr. Macnaghten were residing in the city of Candahar.

The Commissariat had made advances for the crops (just ripening) on the ground, and were in hopes of scraping together, enough grain to last the Troops and followers, *on half rations*, to Ghizni and Cabul.!!

The European Officers of the Army had been already nearly ruined, by the great and unusual expences of the campaign. Their hard earn demands, we think, the immediate and favourable consideration of our humane Governor General.

We learn from undoubted sources that Major Todd, accompanied probably by some Engineer and Artillery Officers was to proceed shortly on the mission to Herat, the accounts from Lieutenant Pottinger at that place reached to the 25th April, and shewed the state of things there to be favorable. There is no truth whatever in the reports which have appeared in some of the Newspapers, of a Persian force being at, or on the road to Herat. Indeeed it is known from direct intelligence from Tehran, received via Bushire and Bussrah, that the movement of the Persian Army from that place in some direction or another respecting which there had been much difference of opinion, had been postponed from the early part of April (the period at first spoken of) to the middle of May;—and it must be very uncertain whether that Army will move at all, and especially whether it will be advanced towards Herat after the intelligence shall have been spread of the triumphant success of Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk and the British influence at Candahar.

At Shikarpore, Mr. Ross Bell has assumed charge of the Political Agency, and had arranged, in concert with Brigadier Gordon for an expedition to punish the Boorkee Tribe of Belochees, whose strong hold was situated about 60 miles from Shikarpore and who had been among the most active in the marauding attacks on the baggage and followers of the Army.

Quetta in Shawl. May 17th, 1839.

I fear the numerous letters addressed to you since our arrival in Shawl, giving an account of the progress of the different columns through the Boland pass, have not reached their destination; as yours of the 17th of April, just received, gives no account of the passage. The dawks are still in a most precarious state, for although only 11 miles from Candahar, we cannot even make sure of a letter reaching Head Quarters, and the chance of packets reaching our provinces, is out of all calculation. On an average we have received a dawk once a week from Ferozepore, since entering Affghanistan, and I fear our return dawks are not a bit more fortunate. A Suwar has just brought in a whole sack full of letters found buried somewhere in the vicinity of this, containing the whole of the Pay Abstracts, Muster Rolls, Drafts, and public papers of the Army of the Indus for the month of March, and numerous private letters besides confidential dispatches to the Governor General, and other important documents; most of the letters are utterly useless, as they are much torn, and have been nearly six weeks under ground holding communion with the worms. There can be no doubt of the existence of a regularly organized system to destroy our dawks, for whilst private letters drafts, &c. are generally untouched, all the public ones with large seals, such, as from the Commander-in-Chief, Macnaghten, and others, are carefully torn to rags. The Public Service must suffer great injury from these pilferings, not to mention the endless misery and anxiety it causes to private individuals. The 31st Regiment N. I. with Captain Anderson's corps of Horse arrived here two days ago, escorting 22 lacks of Rs. for the use of the Army, after a short rest they will proceed on to Candahar. There is no accounting for the freaks of these mountain Robbers who infest the pass, for whilst the former detachment, consisting of the Horse Artillery of the Shah's and 42nd N. I. were fired upon, and annoyed the whole way, this last most valuable convoy of all, has been allowed to come through quite unscathed. We have now a large Force in Shawl, in addition to the detachment just arrived, General Nott with the Head Quarters of his Brigade, the 43rd Regiment N. I. Right wing 42nd N. I. three Companies of the 37th N. I. the Shah's Troops of Horse Artillery, Captain Beans Regiment of Local Horse, a Field Hospital of the Bombay Army, &c. We are anxiously waiting for orders to proceed against Kelat, which is not more than six marches from this, I do not anticipate any resistance, for by all accounts Mehrab Khan knowing the hopelessness of his cause, is packing up his traps, and getting ready to make his exit, as soon as he hears of our approach. He must be perfectly aware of the state of our feelings towards him, for after promising to assist us in every way, he has not, up to the present moment, given us as much as a single Camel or maund of grain; but it is not only the witholding of assistance we have to complain of, he has exerted his influence in every way to thwart the people from bringing in supplies, and has given every encouragement to the Beloches, Morrys, Kakurs and other Tribes under his controul to rob our dawks, and plunder and annoy us. If there is any truth in the excuse he makes, that he has not sufficient influence over them to prevent their aggressions, the sooner he ceases to reign the better, for a Chief who cannot keep a few thousand robbers in order, is not fit to govern an extensive country like Belochestan. * * * * * * * A party under the controul of Major Todd, was on the point of starting for Herat to Escort the guns destined for Kamran Shah, letters have also been received from the Governor General, directing several experienced Engineer Officers to be sent on to Herat, to assist in fortifying the place, and putting it in a state of complete defence, but we hear Kamran is somewhat indisposed to allow our Troops to enter his city, and intends sending out a party to meet them half way, and relieve them of their charge. It is not wonderful, that he should be suspicious of our designs, for giving our Government every credit for fair play, it cannot be disputed that we have an awkward trick of pushing in our whole body, where ver our little finger gets admission.

Pottinger since our approach has become all powerful in Herat, he is said to exercise unlimited controul both Civil and Military, over the whole resources of the state. The King has become all at once mighty *qureeb*, and does not feel at all gay at the near approach of Shah Soojah, who he fears may one of these days set up a claim to his, among the other old Provinces of the Empire. The Persians are said to be gradually withdrawing their Troops towards their own fronteir, heartily disgusted with the result of their atttempt on Herat, and cursing their folly in having allowed themselves to be deceived by promises of Russian assistance. Our hostile attitude at Bushire has added not a little to their desire to conciliate us, and I suppose, they will not for many years to come, renew their attempts at conquests in this direction. The Inhabitants of Candahar are quite delighted at the change of Masters; they are astonished at our discipline and warlike bearing, but much more so at our inexhaustible supply of cash. They have not had such a harvest for many years, and are only afraid we will leave the country again, this is truly their golden age, a crore of John Company's will soon be in circulation among them. On our arrival the people seemed to be in the most abject state of poverty, and flocked into our camp daily with *all* their goods and chattels for sale carpets, numdahs, poshteens, pots and pans; and sundry other things were greedily transferred into money. The King to secure popularity, commenced his reign by reducing taxes to the amount of a lack and a half of Rupees, principally in the shape of Towa duties, by this act he has secured the praises of all the worthy Burghers of Candahar. Our men were at first allowed to go into the City, but this has been strictly prohibited in consequence of several sepoys being found strangled in the out-of-the-way parts of the place. I suppose the unfortunate sufferers were some of those ladies men who may be seen strutting about the streets of Delhi or any of our large Cities, well known by their stylish pugrees, iron bound lattees, &c. We have not yet any direct communication with Cabul, dozens of reports come in daily, one *that he* has followed the example of poor Miss Baillie, and put an end to himself, others that he has defeated. Timour Shah, or that Timor has defeated him, and is advancing on Cabul with an Army of 30,000 Joiners, the proportion of truth is like the bread to Jack Falstaffs cups of sack, but I believe the boy has got to the west side of the Kybur pass, and his shaking his shillelah at Dost Mahomet, but you will hear about this from Peshwar. I must now finish, as I am about to attend a grand meeting of the Temperence Society of Shawl, you must not suppose this to be a spontaneous effort of ours, as there is not a drop of grog to be had for love or money, we are fair to make a merit of necessity, only think of 20 or 30 strapping fellows sitting down to Tea like a parcel of old Tabbies. You jolly boys who take in half a dozen bottles of Beer besides other mix'd liquors, if you have any bowels left, must compassionate our unlucky starts

P. S. In my last of the 10th instant, I gave you an account of the march of the Horse Artillery of Shahs and 42nd regiment through the pass, they had a regular fight the whole of their last march, several of our men were killed and numbers wounded, among the latter the gallant Mostrooper, 3 Companies of whose corps the 37th N. I. accompanied the party. The men of the 37th on this, as on several other occasions behaved with the greatest coolness and bravery, and but for them the Mosstrooper, severely wounded as he was, would never have reached his party again.

I am happy to say Captain Barstow, although severely wounded, is doing well. You no doubt heard of the death of Col. Thompson of 31st Regiment, from Apoplexy on the march.

Extract of a letter dated Quetta, May 29th, 1839.

"1 have this movement received letters from Candahar by a private cossid up to the 21st instant. There was a slight increase of sickness among the troops consequent perhaps on exposure and the change from marching and daily exercise to halting and inactivity. The troops are still on reduced rations, but the crops are described as very luxuriant, and promise an abundant harvest. Grain is even now more easily procured and cheaper. There is still partial distress among the lower classes in the town, but this is a necessary result of increased consumption. The remission of some town duties by the Shah has added much to his popularity. *Native* reports say that Dost Mahomed is preparing for a flight to Bokhara, and the recusant Sirdars are on the wing for Meshid. I have had much & constant intercourse with the landholders in Shawl. They all describe the Government of the late Sirdars as most unpopular.

The moral effect of this undertaking is more powerful than I can describe. The most respectable of the Zemendars have publicly avowed that it was not expected we should have succeeded in crossing the Indus, and one man significantly added that if there had been "Jumaat" or union among the mussulmans we must have been checked. The natives of this country differ from those of our provinces in mind and manner, as much as in form and feature. They are a fine frank independent race, speak their sentiments boldly *condemn most unsparingly* every act of ours they disapprove of, and think nothing of enforcing their arguments by a smart slap on the shoulder. On the whole they are glad to see us here, but they cannot or will not, understand our character as *simple allies*.

The Valley of Shawl under a good Government would be a perfect paradise. The soil is rich, the climate genial, and the means of irrigation abundant, appricot, plum, apple, mulberry and cherry trees almost indigenous, or at least attain an immense size and require little care. The native tell me that iron ore is found in the hills, the water is here, I know, impregnated with it. The Valley produces a very fine breed of horses, rather undersized, but this defect might soon be removed by the introduction of a few Company's stallions. The Mares are the finest I have seen in India. They are from 13½ to 14—2 hands Insecurity of life and property, and the exactions of a grasping Government in a great measure paralize peaceful pursuits. Here as in Scinde, Cabul Cutch, Gundava particularly, affrays are frequent, and cultivators frequently turn out in armed bodies to collect their crops. The population of the Valley is, as far as I can learn from the Zemendars, about 3,500. In ordinary seasons, one Beegah of ground yields 4 or 5 maunds of Wheat, yet the produce of the Valley seldom, if ever, exceeds, the demand of the inhabitants for 12 months' consumption. The revenue is paid in kind, and the amount levied ⅓ of the crops.

"Among the On-dits of the day is a report that the Troops will be in our provinces in December next. The croakers of the Army, are greatly disappointed that their prophecies of disgrace and disaster have not been realized. When it became notorious that Government was better informed of the feelings of the people, and the degree of resistance to be expected than it got credit for, they veered round and pronounced resistance the least evil, but augured a certain famine, and even declared the standing crops would be cut? They are now driven from this last post and forced to admit that the wonder, really is how, in such a stupendous under taking so little was forgotten. The passage of an Army like ours through Scinde and the Bolan Pass is looked on by the natives as a miracle."

GENERAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN KEANE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Army of the Indus, Head Quarters, Camp, Candahar, 10th May, 1839.

A Detachment of the following strength, will move from Camp on the morning of the 11th instant, under the command of Brigadier Sale, C. B. viz:—

Two Nine-pounder guns, one twenty-four-pounder howitzer, from the Camel Battery, 2 five and a half inch mortars, manned by Europeans, from the Park; such portion of the Engineer Department, and such details of the Sappers and Miners as the Chief Engineer may think fit; one squadron of Cavalry, made up of selections from the 2nd and 3rd Regiments; 100 men of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, and the 16th Regiment Native Infantry. The latter Regiment will have attached to it a detail of His Majesty Shah Soojah's Infantry, to complete it to 1000 men. His Majesty has been also pleased, to direct 300 of his Cavalry to be sent with the expedition and to be under the orders of Brigadier Sale. The Deputy Commissary General will comply with such regulations as he may receive from Captain Pelsom for materials to be employed on the service; he will immediately arrange for recalling from the grazing ground cattle for the transport af camp equipage, stores &c. and he will prepare to send with the party, provisions for 20 days. The Infantry will be provided with 200 rounds per musket, and the Artillery with such proportion of ammunition, as Brigadier Stevenson may, with reference to the service undertaken, think necessary. Superintending Surgeon Atkison will send with this Detachment a proportion of the Field Hospital establishment, and such a number of Doolies as may appear necessary.

The Assistant Quarter Master General of the 1st Division, and the Major of Brigade of the 1st Brigade to proceed with Brigadier Sale.

Captain Raban, of the 48th Native Infantry, will conduct the Commissariat arrangements of the Detachment.

Head Quarters, 14th May, 1839.

If must be evident to the Officers of the Army, that unless orders are attended to, it will be impossible for the General Officer in command to carry on operations with regularity or with safety, either to the Troops themselves, or to the cause in which we are engaged. Major Griffiths, of the 37th Native Infantry has quitted Dadur with three Companies of that Regiment without the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, although he was well aware of the reasons which induced His Excellency to order him and the Detachment to occupy that post and also contrary to the express desire of Lieutenant Colonel Dennie, C. B, distinctly communicated to him by that Officer, and he, Major Griffiths, is therefore directed to return forthwith to Dadur, and to remain as Commandant of that place, until further orders.

A large party escorting Treasure left Quetta for Candahar on the 22nd instant, accompanying it, are Major Sir E. Campbell, Colonel Dennie of 13th Foot, Cornet Worral, Lieutenants Wade, Bennet, &c. The 2nd Brigade still stands fast in Shawl, uncertain of its future movements some think it is destined to proceed against Kelat, and we heard other reports of its being ordered direct from Shawl to Ghiznee, to form a junction with the Army there, and that its place will be taken by a party of the Bombay Force who are to be stationed from Candahar towards Scinde, why this Brigade should have been left at Shawl and the Bombay Troops taken on, it is difficult to say, this arrangement does not look much like the report that the Bengal Army was to return via Peshawer, whatever the cause may be they may be esteemed the lucky Brigade for they are in a fine climate some

tribute, so long due, that they are determined to thwart the measures of the Political Agent, by every means in their power; with this view they are endeavouring to coalesce and form a league with those Chiefs and Thakoors, with whom they were lately at enmity, in order, as they say to save the *Raj* from the clutches of the "Feringees," for under present circumstances, they add, the Political Agent requires them to attend to their respective duties, which are very laborious, whilst no more profit can be gathered from the rich fields, in which they have so long revelled in *uncontrolled liberty*. Thakpoor Sheo Sing is a simpleton, and says, and does, little, but his brother. Luchmun Sing, "*is making hay whilst the sun shines*;" he has carried off every thing he could lay his hands on to Choumoon; even the Raj *cannon*, it is said, have been purloined, and clandestinely taken off to adorn his new made bastions at the above Fort, whilst some thousands of the public men and cattle, belonging to the Jeypore State, have been constantly working for some months past, to put the *Killah* in a state of defence. Let the Political Agent look to the wily proceedings of these infidels.

JODEPOOR.—We have just heard it mentioned, that all negociation with Maun Sing is broken off. The determination of Colonel Sutherland to reclaim some 700 Villages which the Goorroos or Naths had secured to themselves, has led to their resistance; & as they possess wealth, they have partizans. As to the Rajah himself, he is a mere tool in the hands of a powerful faction, and that faction, it is well known, is any thing but friendly to the interests of the British Government—any half and half measures now, would be ridiculous and it is to be hoped, that the Agent to the Governor General will no longer delay in recommending those energetic steps which the present state of things imperatively demands. The Neemuch Field Force, together with the Nusseerabad, aided by the Shekawattee Brigade, and perhaps a Corps from Delhi, would quite suffice to bring those Marwarees into order in a very brief period, and we trust that the favourable period for Field operations may not be allowed to let slip.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—JUNE 17.

The Shipping Report of yesterday announced the arrival of the *Champlain*, Dreuham, from New York 4th Feb. and Pondicherry 10th June.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Tamerlane*, McKenzie, from London 14th and the Downs 20th February, and the *Jessey* Auld, from Penang 21st May.

A friend has obligingly favored us with an extract of a private letter, which states that the *Windsor*, Captain Nisbet, made a capital passage of 40 days from the Pilot to Cape Agulhas, when she encountered a westerly gale, which kept her out eight days more. She arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 17th April and was to leave on the 20th. Mr. Thomason was to proceed on to England. Most of the passengers, including all the children, remained on board, consequent on the measles raging at Cape Town. Mr. Thomason having resolved to proceed to England before the vessel arrived at the Cape, she would have proceeded on, but one gentleman insisted on going on, according to the advertisement of the vessel here, much to the annoyance of the other passengers. Neither the *Java*, *Scotia*, *Exmouth* or *Mountstuart Elphinstone* had arrived; and they are supposed to have passed on. It was Captain Nisbet's intention to look in at St. Helena to ascertain. Mr. Thomason is not worse than when she left Calcutta: all the other passengers were quite well.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—JUNE 17.

The Iron Steam Vessel the *Megna* which arrived yesterday, has made a remarkably, short passage from Allahabad—she left the latter place on the 9th and accomplished the voyage in *seven* days and a few hours.

In a preceding column will be found the Government Notification announcing the secession of the Hon'ble Colonel Morison, C. B., from the Council of India; the appointment of the Hon'ble T. C. Robertson as Deputy Governor of Fort William and town of Calcutta; and the succession of Major General Sir William Casement, K. C. B., to the seat in Council vacated by the retirement of the Hon'ble Colonel Morison, C. B.

We are glad to find from late letters from Assam, that the party of the insurgent Khamties has been entirely dispersed. After the recent expedition of Capt. Hannay, about 400 Khamties came in to Sadeya and threw themselves on the mercy of our Government—and amongst them was a Chief of some consequence who had been an active leader in the attack on our Troops at Sadeya. This Chief, to reconcile himself to our authorities, volunteered to lead a party against the Rebels, and his offer being accepted by Capt. Vetch, a party, under Subadar Byjunath Sing, was sent out under the guidance of the Khamti Chief. The Subadar seems to have conducted his expedition in a very gallant and soldier-like manner, but unfortunately he failed in surprising the Rebels who, as before, had been apprized of the movements of our Troops just in time to effect their escape—one of the Khamti guides was shot by one of the Rebel Chiefs, as he was climbing into the Stockade, which constitutes our only loss from the enemy, but unluckily a sepoy of the Arracan Light Infantry was drowned on the Debony. The Chiefs of the Khamties, with about 25 of their followers, were pursued from hill to hill by the Subadar, until further pursuit at this season in such jungle appeared useless. The Subadar burnt the villages of the Meshmees who had entertained the Rebels and destroyed their granaries, and the mischief thus brought upon them by harbouring the Khamties, will most probably create a feud between them and their friends—at any rate it appears to be hoped, that the lesson that has been taught the Meshmees will be attended with the best effects—they have long been in the habit of committing raids on the population round Sadeya, carrying off cattle and young people as slaves, thinking themselves safe in their fastnesses in the mountains but the expedition of the Subadar will have taught them that they are not beyond the reach of our troops. It is reported that from 8 to 900 Khamties and others have taken this opportunity to return to Sadeya and make their submission to the Political Agent: most of the men now come in are persons who were forced to join the insurgents; amongst those who have thus escaped is the son of Mullock Phahun, who was sacrificed by the Khamties on the night of the attack on our lines for refusing to fight against our Government. It is to be hoped something handsome will be done for the son. His mother was also rescued, but unfortunately she died of the small pox on the way in; which disease has been virulent for some time on the eastern district of Assam. From motives of policy, as well as from want of grain, we understand Captain Vetch proposes sending all the Khamties down below Sadeya and settling them in different villages of the Sachempore Zillah. The Subadar on this occasion has penetrated into the Hills by the line of the Dibony River, further than has ever been previously explored by any of our people, even by the Surveyors—who reported the River impracticable twenty miles below the point ascended by the Subadar. This Native Officer is represented to us as being a gallant Soldier, who has often distinguished himself and who is worthy of some mark of the favour of Government; on the present occasion, he succeeded in dispersing the enemy and giving them such a fright as will most probably render them averse to repeat the visit.

THE HINDOO.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Courier.

SIR,—In this country where idolatry like the atmosphere presses men on all sides, every incident of life is more or less attended with religious rites. On the birth of a child, it is invariably the custom with the Hindoos to calculate the position of the sun and the moon in the ecliptic and to record on paper the day, hour, nay the very minute when this domestic occurrence takes place. These circumstances, together with all those which the ingenuity of the astrologers can suggest, form the groundwork of what is called the *horoscope*—that precious but mysterious document which pretends to reveal to us the future destiny of the new born babe throughout the whole career of its existence in this sublunary vale of tears, where our ignorance of the vicissitudes of fortune and the inscrutable ways of an overruling Providence, makes us unconscious of the terrors of an awful future state.

"Oh blindness to the future kindly given
That each may fill the circle marked by Heaven."

If it be a male child the happy tdings are instantly announced to all the friends of the family, alms distributed among the poor and presents sent in all the relatives, in the persuasion that its progenitors in heaven shall find a refuge in every trouble and receive water at its hands through eternity. These peculiar attributes supposed to be inherent in a male child have been the principal cause why its birth is viewed in the light of an auspicious event. But the circumstances under which a female child is ushered into the world present a remarkable contrast to this; instead of congratulations, rejoicings, and presents the very news of the birth of a female child is received with a frown, as though it were the portentous omen of some dire calamity. In the latter case this domestic occurrence serves as much to mortify as in the other to exhilirate those who are concerned in it. Not a soul is enlivened into ecstacy when a mother is delivered of a daughter. Oh ye fallen females of Hindoostan! ye are not here what the poet has so eloquently expressed—the "*blood royal*" of human life.

Having explained the difference of feelings with which the birth of a child of either six is regarded in this country, I think it proper, before entering on an enumaration of the various rites connected with the subject under consideration to give a brief account of the mode in which a woman passes her life after delivery. Professional men of acknowledged ability have laid it down as this opinion that during the momentous process of childbirth, women are subject to various complaints such as hysteric fits, debility of frame a continual tendency to fever, a certain degree of emaciation, and an alteration in the constituent principles of blood. These complaints can best be removed by the timely application of proper remedies, such as the occasion may demand. In this country a little before the delivery a child, the mother is thrust into a dark, dingy room, thatched, for most part, with straw, with scarcely any bedding to lie upon, and little or no precaution is employed to preserve her constitution from being affected by too much cold, an exposure to which is sure to produce serious if not fatal consequences. A hot blazing fire is always kept burning in the room at night for the space of one month from the date of her delivery, and she is required to use several kinds of hot spices and stimulating aliments which are deemed essential to the preservation of a sound and vigorous temperament. In some families in and about Calcutta, *brandy* is used for rubbing the body with, and it is indubitable proof of the progress of reformation to witness the wife of bigotted *Koolin* (who not on any account deviate from the prescribed injunctions of the holy Shasters) use *brandy*—a thing the very touch of which is supposed to contaminate the purity of Hindoo faith. This process of treatment must needs appear extremely defective to one acquainted with the improved system of obstetric operations in Europe, and is but ill adapted to the preservation of sound health, not to speak of the premature deaths it sometimes occasions.

The first ceremony observed on the occasion of the birth of a child takes place five days after delivery. It is called the *Sootica* or *Sattarya* Poojah, is performed with the view of propitiating the Deities Susti, Marcondo, &c. &c., the guardins of children according to the Hindoo mythology. A variety of things, such as cloths, rice, fruits, sweetmeats, wool, fan, &c. &c., being procured, the officiating priest performs the poojah, while a leaf of the palm-tree, an inkstand and a pen are placed in solitary part of the room which the woman then occupies, that *Bhidhátá*—the Brumah of the Hindoos and Jupiter of the Greeks may write down thereon the age and fate of the new born child. The mother keeps up the whole night with the little darling on her lap, and would scarcely be pursuaded to commit it to the charge of the maid in attendance, because of the fear that the *fairy* may come and place a changeling in its stead. *Hijras* come in train and celebrate the birth by dancing and singing, in the course of which they unblushingly indulge in the most vulgar and obcene doggerels, such as do not even save appearances. They will never depart until a hand some *buxis* is given them. The second ceremony called *Atcoyra* takes place on the eighth day of the birth. This is a mere frivolous practice designed to entertain children, eight of whom are chosen to assist in the ceremony. They play on a *koola* (the native winnowing machine) with sticks in their hands and repeat eight times a few phrases (which every little boy commits to memory in his early youth) by way of compliment to the parents of the child, who notwithstanding the indecency of the scene and the vulgarisms uttered, feel much delighted in these puerile frivolites. The ceremony concludes by distributing some cowries, pice and sweet meats among the little boys and girls who are invited to participate in the entertainment. The third or last ceremony familiarly known among the Hindoos by the name of *Susti Poojah*, occurs on the thirty-first day from the date of the birth, when the mother is allowed to resume her domestic functions and greet her husband the first time after the child-birth. It consists in digging twenty-one sham tanks which the mother washes with the milk of her breast and providing the same number of small willow baskets filled with plantain and *khoie*, (a species of fried corn) for distribution among the female friends of the family. A Poojah is also performed in honor of certain gods possessed of the power of protecting children against a premature death and other calamities to which human beings are subject in this world. These are the three rites which considered indespensibly necessary to the safety of the mother and growth of the child.

A HINDOO.

MADRAS.

MADRAS COURIER. JUNE 20

H. M. Brig *Algerine*, the Admiral's Tender, anchored in our roads on Monday morning from Trincomallie. The *quid nunes* were one the *qui vive* on her arrival, to know whether she brought any news from the Naval commander-in Chief, and what were likely to be His Excellency's movements, in reference to China; but nothing could be elicited from any of the parties on board, except that it was likely the Admiral would visit Madras in August; whether he was going to China or not they could not tell. The Algerine sailed again on Tuesday evening.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, JUNE 21.

THE ADMIRAL.—It supposed that some of the small class Men-of-War will be kept running between Madras and Trincomallie to convey despatches to and from the Admiral.

THE MASTER ATTENDANT.—We notice the arrival of Captain Biden, our new Master Attendant.

THE MILITARY BOARD.—The new organization of the Military Board, has, we are told, fully justified expectation: as since the appointment of Stipendiary Members the duties of the Board have been discharged with a regularity and despatch greatly conducive to the convenience of the Public Service: indeed we are assured that business is now never allowed to run in arrear even for a single day, which in itself speaks volumes for the existing system of official routine, and is very creditable to all ranks employed in the office.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 2nd JULY, 1839.

Arrival since our last,—30 June, Ship *Hannah*, D. McGregor Master from Aden 19th June.

Passengers, Major Jones 3d Regt. N. I. Capt. Denton I. N. Dr. Gray, Capt. Fraser E. R. Lieut. Massey, Artillary, Lieut. Prendergast 10th N. I.

The Ball and Supper given at Parell on Friday last, upon occasion of the anniversary of her Ma-jesty's coronation, passed off with great spirit, and, from all we can learn, to the delight and entire satisfaction of every one present. The decorations of the rooms were in excellent taste, the lighting up brilliant, the music good, the dancing animated, the supper and wines of the very best, the attentions of the Honble the Governor and his Lady unremitting, so that every thing combined to make it a most agreeable and happy meeting.

We hear that Lieut. Sharpe I. N. has resigned the service, and that the Ship he lately commanded, the *Euphrates*, will be given to Lieut. Ormsby, who has just arrived from England.

Should the present weather and violent swell on the Sea continue, we doubt very much if it will be possible to get the coals on board the Atalanta, in time to admit of her leaving for the Gulph on the 4th—Loaded Boats could hardly have gone off yesterday with safety.

It is with much pain and regret we announce the death of Mr. George Rousseau chief clerk to the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, and for some years confidentially connected with our office. He died last evening of Spasmodic Cholera, after only five hours illness.

A Correspondent has directed our attention to an interesting article, in one of the numbers of the *Times*, received by this Packet, which we have transferred to our pages, as shewing, to use his language, that a state of great commercial prosperity may exist in the absence of a Paper Currency, while the convulsions that are too frequently its attendants are avoided. We recommend the article in question to the serious consideration of our readers.

We give to day a full report of the explanations in the House of Commons on the subject of the late Ministerial arrangements. Those given in the Lords are nearly to the same effect, excepting that the Duke of Wellington, with his wonted frankness, spoke more openly and decidedly, than did Sir Robert Peel, of the hazards that an administration would necessarily be exposed to, that had to combat an influence behind the Throne, made up of the near relatives of their most formidable political opponents. There can be no question that on principle the Duke is right, and it will be so thought by all the reflecting part of the Community, but as this forms a very small fraction in every Country, and there is somewhat of feeling enlisted on the other side, the Tories we observe are getting dreadfully mauled by the Press for what is called their unheard of outrage upon the feelings of the Sovereign—Addresses have been pouring in from all parts of the Country expressive of the People's detestation of this outrage and in Ireland, in particular, the public feeling seems to have reached the highest state of excitement. But it will not all do. The fate of the Whigs is sealed, unless indeed they venture upon measures of a much more sweeping character than any they have yet attempted, such measures as would secure to them a great and preponderating interest in the Registration Courts, as well as a majority in the House of Lords, which it is very certain the present Ministers will not be the men ever to try, whatever others, of a more radical cast, might do. Some such measures we observe are hinted at by a portion of the Radical Press, but no where else, so far as we have yet seen.

Mr. Vibart has been kind enough to send us the following additional report of the Weather in the various districts around us, from which it will be seen that the recent suspension of the Monsoon so severely felt here for some time past, has extended generally over the Presidency, and proved injurious to the progress of the Crops. We trust however that all farther anxiety on this head is now over, the present aspect of the weather, and heavy rains that have fallen since Saturday, indicating that we have again got the Monsoon back, and it is to be hoped that it will now extend into all the districts at present suffering from the want of it, and prove lasting.

The accounts of the weather, received since the date of the last report are somewhat less promising than those which preceded them.

TANNAH. Moderate rain it is stated in a report from Tannah dated the 21st Instant, which embraces the week ending the 14th fell in most parts of the Zillah during the early part of that week, but in the latter part there was none at all, and in some places the crops were beginning to dry up.

RUTNAGHEIRIE. A report from Rutnagheirie for the week ending the 17th Inst. represented that abundance of rain fell in the Malwan Talooka on the 11th and 12th, and that it extended to Vingorla and continued there up to the 14th. A few showers fell in the early part of the week in the Viziadroog, Severndroog, and a part of the Unjunwell Talooka, whilst only two slight showers were experienced on the 16th and 17th Inst. in the Rutnagherie and that part of the Unjunwell Talooka which was without rain during the previous week. It was further stated that more rain was much required in every part of the Collectorate.

POONA. A report of the Acting Collector of Poona dated the 25th Inst. states that the monsoon had set in favourably in his Zillah and that several *heavy showers* had fallen during the fortnight previous to the date of his report.

SHOLAPOOR. In Sholapoor as elsewhere the monsoon had set in early, but little rain is stated to have fallen during the fortnight preceding the despatch of the report received from that quarter, which is dated the 21st Inst, except in the Barsee Talooka, where the Ryots have been enabled to sow the Khurreef Crops in 67 Villages, which operation was also performed in the Southern part of the Moodebehall, and a few Villages of the Indee and Mhole Talookas more than a month ago.

CANDEISH. The distress occasioned by a difficiency of water in Candeish was alleviated by a heavy fall of rain which happened on the 20th of last month and filled all the Wells and Nullahs. A second though more partial fall was experienced on the 6th Inst. but the long interval between both those dates, during which there was no rain, had excited alarm regarding the prospects of the season and the safety of the Crops. It is also mentioned in the Collectors report that Verhage had not attained sufficient strength to afford much food for Cattle, and that the operation of sowing was suspended for the present.

SURAT. No rain fell in the districts of the Surat Zillah between the 10th and 17th Inst. as mentioned in a report dated the 20th, and it was therefore apprehended at the time that unless some rain fell in a day or two the rice Crops would be destroyed—no accounts have yet arrived from the other Zillah's of Guzerat.

The latest arrivals from Halifax represent the relations between the state of Maine and our government of New Brunswick to be as pacific as the friends of Peace could possibly desire. Governor Fairfield had issued orders for discharging all the militia in the service of the state of Maine. A correspondent of the *Boston Altas*, speaking of the arrangement entered into by General Scott and Sir J. Harvey, says "By this agreement Maine virtually abandons the present possession and jurisdiction of nearly the whole disputed territory to Great Britain, for, in point of fact, Maine has now only possession of a small part of that territory," and continues the same writer "Maine has expended five or six hundred thousand Dollars and alarmed the whole country with the fear of a war, and has accomplished absolutely nothing. All the territory she had last year the quiet possession of, she would have been permitted to retain, without all this noise and bluster." The letters that have passed between Genl. Scott and Sir John Harvey are remarkable for the cordiality and good feeling they exhibit.

The same despatches speak of the existence still of a strong feeling of hostility between the two parties on the Canadian frontier. Burnings of Barns and out houses were of frequent occurrence, so much so that the governor of the state of New York had issued a proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension or discovery of the incendiaries. The Americans charged them on the Canadians and they, on the other hand, having suffered in the same way, charged their losses on the Americans. The consequence was, great excitement and bad feeling between the people along the Frontier.

Upper Canada has been prompt in coming forward to support the Government in the first of the great measures proposed for the pacification of that country—A Rseolutio n passed the House of Assembly of that Province, by a large majority, in favor of a legislative Union of the two provinces, and the *Toronto Mirror* says that Sir Allan McNab and Mr. H. Merrit had been appointed, by the Assembly, Commissioners to visit England on that subject—The measure will not meet the same favor in Lower Canada, as the effect of it will be to swamp entirely and destroy the influence of the heretofore dominant French Party, a dominion that, in its baneful effects, has thrown the Lower Province at least half a Century behind the Upper.

Though rather pinched for space at present, we have made room for the Letter of S. in refutation of the remarks of *Vortex*, but we give our correspondents notice that we cannot admit any farther discussion of this matter in our pages, for reasons that will readily suggest themselves to their minds on the slightest reflection. Return to where they set out, and resume the subject of education and the means by which it is best to be promoted, and we shall be ready to give every encouragement in our power to the free discussion of that question.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

The Queen has granted permission to the brothers and sisters of the Earl of Essex to bear the same rank and precedency as they would have enjoyed had their father succeeded to the title.—Times.

Lady Emily Murray, youngest daughter of Lord Mansfield, was married yesterday to Mr. Seymour, an officer in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and nephew of Sir Horace Seymour. We understand the engagement was one of long standing.—Post.

We have reason to believe there is no foundation whatever in the reported marriage of the Earl of March to his cousin, Miss Laura Paget.—Post.

The Bishop of Salisbury, the youngest on the bench, is about to be married to Miss Seymour, daughter of Sir M. Seymour.—The Hon. Mr. Vanneck, eldest son of Lord Huntingfield, will shortly lead to the hymeneal altar the only daughter of Mr. Arcedeckne, of Grosvenor-space.—Globe.

Daniel O'Connell is understood to have dismissed Joseph Hume from his service in consequence of his vote on Monday night last against ministers: he is to be no longer the member for Kilkenny! Indeed, as he was put in to do O'Connell's bidding, surely, according to every principle of honour, he ought to retire, even should there be no dissolution, when he cannot comply with the terms of the contract. But can England contain any other man base enough to accept such a reversion?—Times.

The Queen having signified her intention of honouring the Duchess of Northumberland's ball, on the 16th inst.., with her presence, it will be a full-dress party.—Herald.

Lady Brougham gave an Assembly, last evening, at the late residence of the Marquis of Salisbury, in Grafton-street.—Among the company were the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and Princess Augusta of Cambridge, Grand Duke of Rassia and suite, Prince Soutzo. Russian Ambassador, the American, Bavarian Spanish, and Sardinian Ministers, Dukes of Wellington, Richmond, Argyll, Duchesses of Beaufort, Dowager of Richmond, Bishop of Durham, and Mrs. Maltboy, Marquises of Salisbury, Westmeath, Downshire, Hastings, Lord Redesdale, Sir J. Conroy, Lord Ellenborough, Mr. and Mrs, Brinsley Sheridan, Earl and Countess of Munster, and Lady A. Fitzclarence, Lord Lyndhurst and Miss Copley, Mr. F. Baring, Mr. and Mrs. Planta, Mr. Leader, M. P., Lord Jeffrey, etc.—Courier.

The Dowager Marchioness of Hastings and her Majesty the Queen are Scotch cousins, both having a common ancestor in Sir Adam Mure, of Rowallan, in Ayrshire a fine estate which the Marchioness possesses in her own right as Countess of Loudoun. King Robert II., the first of the Stuart family that ascended thr Scottish throne, married Elizabeth Mure, a daughter of Sir Adam, in December, 1834. The issue of this marriage was Robert III., Robert Earl of Fife, Buchan, an elder daughter, who married the Earl of March, and a younger, who married John the White Lion, progenitor of the Earls of Strathmore. By a genealogical tree which we saw hastily constructed we find that her Majesty and the Dowager Marchioness of Hastings are 18th cousins. The Dowager Hastings and Lord Kelburne, the member for Ayshire, have a common ancestor in David, first Earl of Glasgow, which relationship was essential benefit to his Lordship in his late successful contest for the representation of the county.—(Globe.)

Ireland must rejoice, and the country of Waterford in particular, on the elevation of Henry Villers Stuart to a seat in the House of Lords, if, indeed, that can be appropriately called an elevation which places a personage of Baron Stuart's claims on the deathless gratitude of a nation in a position to which his talents, worth, and patriotism eminently entitle him.—(Waterford Chronicle.)

COURTENAY REDIVIVUS.—The landlord of the Red Lion and several others have received a letter from London signed "William Courtenay," where it is stated that he was only in the grave seven days, and that he will make an appearance at the Red Lion, Houghton, in the course of this month; that every thing is to be in preparation, and he will then and there explain all mysteries and work miracles. Strange as it may appear, many of his deluded followers are anticipating the day of his arrival.—(Kent Herald.)

A melancholy accident accompanied with fatal consequences, occurred on Sunday afternoon, at Harleyford, on the Thames, near Marlow. A boat, in which were Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Thomson and a young gentleman, son of Mr. Wadham Wyndham, who resides in the neighbourhood, was unfortunately upset by the current dragging it over the weir, and the party were plunged into the stream below, where it is very deep and troublous. Mrs. Thomson was taken out of the water insensible, after having sunk twice, and was after great exertion, restored to life; but we regreat to say that Mr. Thomson and Mr. Wyndham sunk to rise no more alive. Their bodies were recovered after same lapse of time, when all attempts to restore animation proved unavailing. An express reached Mr. Poulett Thomson with the melancholy intelligence in the course of Sunday night; when he immediately left town with Mr. Poulett Scrope, for Court Garden, the seat of his unfortunate brother.

Mr. Rutherfurd, the new Lord Advocate, was elected without opposition as Mr. Murray's successor in the representation of Leith, on Thursday sennight.

The Ayrshire election commeneed on Monday, and terminated on Tuesday, in the return of Lord Kelburne the Tory condidate. The final numbers were—

For Lord Kelburne.....	1768
Mr. Campbell.....	1296
Mr. Craig.....	46

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Lord Brougham delivered his judicial opinion on the famous "Auchterarder" case. He went over all the facts at great length and briefly stated the main point at issue—

The Earl of Kinnoul had presented a Mr. R. Young to a living of which he was the patron; but the Presbytary of Auchterarder had refused to ordain and induct him to the living, conceiving that with the authority of the heads of the families of Auchterarder it had a right to exercise a veto, or to disent from the presentment made by the patron. The question was whether the Presbytery and a right to reject a presentment made by lawful authority. The Court of Session had decided that the Presbytery of Auchterarder had not this right, and that the Earl of Kinnoul should be allowed to exercise his power of presentment to the living. It was against this decision that the Presbytery of Auchterarder now appelled. Lord Brougham said, that having given the fullest consideration to all the circumstances and having anxiously investigated all the statutes which bore upon the question, he had come to the conclusion—and he came to it without the least doubt—that the Court below had given a right decision, and *the appeal must therefore be dismissed.*

Yesterday, the Lord Chancellor Cottenham gave similar and final judgment.

On the night of the 26th April, Sir Hussey Vivian was knocked down by the pole of a carriage, as he was crossing Jermyn Street with Sir John Macdonald and Sir William Gossett. The horses went over him, and the front-wheel reached his shoulder and struck it; but by this time the exertions of the coachman, aided by Sir John Macdonald, who with great presence of mind had run to the horses heads, had stopped the carriage, and thus left Sir Hussey lying between the Horses' heels and the near fore-wheel; from which most perilous situation he was extracted by the assistance of Sir William Gosset and some other gentlemen, without having received a scratch or any injury of the slightest consequence.

The Duke of Newcastle has been dismissed from the Lord-Lieutenancy of Nottinghamshire. It is said that the Duke refused to insert in the commission of the peace the names of some highly respectable gentlemen, against whom his only objection was that they did not belong to the Established Church; and that when the Lord Chancellor mildly remonstrated with him, he returned an insolent answer, to the effect that he would have nothing further to say on the subject to Lord Cottenham, who evidently did not know what he was writing about. His Grace was asked to withdraw this letter; and on his refusal, was removed from the Lord-Lieutenancy. His successor is the Earl of Scarborough.

Mr. Armstrong, the Recorder of Leeds is to be the Recorder of Manchester, with a salary of 600*l*. Mr. David Dundas is to succeed Mr. Armstrong as Recorder of Leeds.

More patronage to the Whigs, and in the Church too!—The Bishop of Peterborough, Herbert Marsh, died at the Palace, Peterborough, on Wednesday evening. He was in his 83d year, and had long been very infirm. A report of the death of the Bishop of Bath and Wells has also been current; but, though dangerously ill with inflammation of the bowels, Dr. Law was alive on Wednesday afternoon, at Weymouth.

It is rumoured that Mr. Sheil will be Master of the Mint and Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in the room of Mr. Labouchere.

Mr. W. Russell, the Private Secretary of the Lord Chancellor, has been appointed to the office of account-ant-General of the Court of Chancery, in the room of Mr. Adam.—*Sun.*

The statement of the *Standard*, that Mr Anson, Private Secretary to Lord Melbourne, has been appointed successor to Mr. Sheil, is absolutely incorrect.—*Globe.*

NEW CASE OF ABSENCE OF MIND.—A doctor, calling upon a patient, put the fee into the hand of the sick man, and took the pills himself; nor did he perceive his mistake until he found himself getting ill and his patient recovering.

The *Gazette de France* announces that the daughter of the Duchesse *de Berry* is about to be married to Prince Anthony Pascal, Count de Lece, third brother of the King of Naples, The Prince was born on the 23d September, 1816.

Mr. Henry Fitzroy, M. P. for Lewes and Lord Southampton's brother, was married on Monday to a daughter of the late Mr. Rothschild. In reference a this marriage, the *Morning Post* says—

"It is rumoured that the young lady, who has been for some years one of the distinguished belles of fashionable society, had long entertained for the bridegroom an attachment to which her relations had an invincible objection, founded on the difference of creed. It is likewise said that the fair lady, a short time since waited upon a venerable Prelate to consult him on the change of her faith; and that his Grace having objected to a change of religion grounded on an *affair de cœur*, the fair Jewess convinced him that from her earliest youth she had been longing for the hour when she might adopt Christianity. The fortune of the young bride and proselyte is said to be a hundred and fifty thousand pounds."

The decease of the eccentric Mr. Cressett Pelham is now placed beyond a doubt. A letter arrived at Shrewsbury on Monday, announcing Mr. Pelham's death, and desiring to know his heirs. Mr. Cressett Pelham had been M. P. for the county of Salop and also for the borough of Shrewsbury. His death took place in India.

A deputation from the City of London Uniform Penny Postage Committee, accompanied by Mr. Warburton and about 150 Members of the House of Commons, had an interview with Lord Melbourne on Thursday. Mr. Spring Rice and Mr. F. T. Baring were present. Mr. Warburton explained the object of the deputation, and pressed upon Lord Melbourne the advantages to every class which would arise from the proposed reduction of postage and the adoption of Mr. Hill's plan. He said, and was loudly cheered in the assertion, that the Liberal Government. Mr. Travers, a member of the London Mercantile Committee, stated his thorough conviction, that the revenue would be safe as a penny postage but that twopence would not yield nearly so large a return: evasion and smuggling would not be removed by a twopenny rate. Sir John Campbell said that in Edinburgh the feeling in favour of a uniform penny-postage was general and intense. Mr. Mark Phillips mentioned facts to show the immense ex

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tent to which payment of the present rates was evaded in Manchester and Liverpool. Mr. O'Connell got upon a chair in a distant part of the room to speak "one word for Ireland." Mr. Moffatt, Treasurer of the London Mercantile Committee, said that if Government shrunk from a trial of the plan, there would be no difficulty in finding, in London, a body of high mercantile character who would undertake it, and insure to the Government the present amount of revenue.

Lord Melbourne observed, that it must be obvious that the revenue must, for the safety of all, be made safe.--

That was a consideration, he might say, nearly as much to be borne in mind by the gentlemen of the House of Commons, to many of whom were now present, as of her Majesty's Government. Of course, the deputation would not expect him to express any opinion on this occasion: but they might rely upon the subject receiving that attention to its importance and the many interests connected with it demanded. The Government had already discussed it--*they had come to no adverse conclusion*---they would further consider it, and could not fail to give a very careful consideration to the statements which had been made at that interview.

No fewer than 151 gentlemen have given the requisite notices of their intention to apply next term to be admitted attornies of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Mr. Nicholas Biddle has resigned his post as President of the Bank of the United States for reasons given in the following letter to the Directors of that institution, dated Philadelphia, 29th March—

"Gentlemen—I execute a purpose which, as you are aware, I have long meditated, and which I intimated to the stockholders at their first meeting under the new charter—that of retiring from the direction of the Bank. It is now more than twenty years since I entered its service. They have been years of intense labour, and they have earned for me a right to claim the relaxation and repose which approaching age and precarious health require. I have waited anxiously for the most appropriate moment at which I could be best spared; but hitherto, whenever I have sought the retirement I so much needed, some difficulty in which my service was deemed useful, always interposed to detain me. None such exist now. All the political dissensions connected with the Bank for the last ten years have ceased, all its extraordinary efforts for the protection of our national interests are happily ended: and the Bank has returned to its accustomed channels of business in peace. I can therefore withdraw, at length, without inconvenience; and I do it the more readily because I leave the affairs of the institution in a state of great prosperity, and in the hands of able directors and officers.

"This separation from friends with whom I have been so long and so agreeably associated, is among the most painful acts of my life; and I pray you to accept at parting my sincere wishes for the personal welfare of you all.

"N. BIDDLE, President"

The Directors passed a resolution highly complimentary to Mr. Biddle, and expressive of deep regret at his resignation. Mr. Thomas Dunlop, one of the cashiers, was unanimously elected to supply Mr. Biddle's place. The stock of the Bank rose in price on the announcement of the late President's resignation, as it was generally inferred that the concerns of the establishment were put upon a safe footing.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL appeared at the bar of the House of Commons last night. *May* 3 and delivered the following message from the Queen.

Her Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that it appears to her Majesty the future welfare of her Majesty's subjects in Lower and Upper Canada would be promoted by the union of the said provinces into one province, for the purpose of legislation, from and after a period to be fixed by Parliament.

"Her Majesty recommends it to the House to consider such measures as may be submitted to them for this purpose.

"Her Majesty is persuaded that the House of commons will combine a due regard for the peace and security of these important provinces with such provisions as may be conducive to the permanent freedom and prosperity of her North American people."

Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England from the 5th of February to the 30th of April 1839.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation	£18,350,000	Securities.....	£23,113,300
Deposits.....	8,107,000	Bullion.....	6,023,000
	£26,457,000		£29.135 000

The *Quotidinne* gives the following explanation of the cause which led to the commencement of the disturbances. About a week ago, in consequence of a coalition among some journeymen hatters, in the rue Bourg l'Abbé, a dozen of the leaders of the men were arrested; and it was to deliver them from prison that their companions determined yesterday to attack the conciergerie. Some of the populace joined them in their movement without knowing the cause of it, and commenced the first attack on the guard houses at the Place du Chatelet. the Hotel de Ville, and the Palais de Justice.—*Galignani's Messenger, May* 13.

PAPER CURRENCY.

Some facts relative to the currency of the island of Cuba, which have been recently advanced in the American papers, are worthy in a most remarkable degree of the consideration of the bullionists and paper-money men of England and the United States, for they disclose what the latter will not believe possible, a flourishing state of things in all respects in a country where "bank-notes" are unknown. This, we are informed, is the case in Cuba, where, it appears no such thing as a paper currency has yet been heard of, although the island is in sight of the United States, where paper money is so abundant and cheap, and where, as well as in other places equally enlightened on the subject, it is accepted by common consent as indisputable that an extensive commerce can only be carried on and a heavy taxation supported by means and through the specific of a bank paper circulation. The circumstance of such an extraordinary exception from the general rule will not, it is to be hoped, attract the sympathy of bank projectors elsewhere with a view to supply the vacuum clearly existing so far as paper money is concerned, for it is only fair to add, that from all the accounts which can be relied on, no people in the world have more solid cause to be content with gold and silver alone, and now more prosperous without any paper dollars at all, than the people of Cuba. In that singular island all business transactions are carried on and liquidated in gold and silver coinage, and so also is the taxation collected and disbursed. They know no other kind of currency, and are entirely insensible to the advantages so much relied on, said to result from the more portable and convenient form of paper "promises to pay." The Spaniards, whether of the old or new world, are peculiarly tenacious of old customs, and as the commercial term of "hard cash" is known to be derived from the form of Spanish business contracts in the old time of *pesos duros*, that may account for the continued preference still of the hard cash system in Cuba. That it is not inconsistent with an extension of commerce and agriculture on the largest scale may be inferred from the constant increase and prosperity of both, which seem to be established on the best evidence. In 1827, when the population, according to the census, was little more than 700,000, the exports and imports together amounted to $31,639,000, the imports being about $17,300,000, and the exports $14,250,039. The four years, 1834 to 1837, exhibit a sucessive increase of $544,090, $1,739,000, $3,168,800. and $5,336,500, the total amount for 1837, the last year, being $43,286,700, of which $22,940,300 were imports, and $20,346,400 were exports. The population in that year was supposed to have multiplied to a million of souls. It will be remarked that the balance of imports over exports was against Cuba in the sense of having to be liquidated in hard dollars or doubloons; but it does not appear that any scarcity of the precious metals was experienced, or that under the apprehension the Cubanos resorted to paper for making up the difference and creating capital. It will be seen by comparison, that in reference to the population alone the foreign traffic of Cuba is more than double that of the United States, whilst with respect to territory the difference is enormous. The imports and exports of the United States, with a population of 15,000,000, or 16,000,000, amount to about $300,000,000, whereas to be in proportion with those of Cuba they should average about $645,000,000. It must not be forgotten, that the island is not of large extent territorially, or more numerous in population, than one of the second rate states of the American union. The taxation supported and paid under the same "hard money" system is about equal in gross amount to the whole of that paid in the United States, and derived from the sale of lands and Custom-house duties. The duties and taxes in Cuba, which in 1827 were $14,000,000, reached in 1839 to $20,005,000, which was abont the same amount as for the same year in the United States, which also is the estimate for 1839. and several millions of dollars more than the receipts of 1837. These taxes in Cuba were all levied and paid in gold and silver, and it may be observed, as no small merit in the financial administration of the island, that with revenue this equal the charges of collection, management and disbursement amounted to no more that 3½ per cent. which was only one-third the sum in the United States, where, besides, defalcations amongst the receivers were so numerous and of such large extent, as in the recent cases which have occurred.

The mass of business thus carried on in Cuba ... employment to 2,500 foreign vessels, which ... enter its ports, making a movement outwards ... that number, exclusive of coasting craft. M... half the foreign vessels engaged in the trade ... the United States, upon which Cuba has been ... dependent for flour and for lumber, until recent... a trade in the latter has sprung up with the ... American possessions. Havannah, which is the ... commercial city in the new world, ranking next to ... York, and there are nine other seaports. It is ... worthy of notice that, with all this extent of c... merce among a people living under the tropics, not... ally supposed to be peculiarly adapted for commercial enterprise, and to whom banks and paper money are equally unknown, *money panics are absolutely unheard of*. Industry and commerce prosper, and credit "flourishes" unvaryingly, if such a permanent state of things can be said to "exist under the Sun." The only exception arises out of external causes, affecting the mercantile part of the community, and then only so far as the chances of inability on the part of foreign correspondents in the United States, Great Britain, and elsewhere, to fulfil their engagements during times of money and commercial crisis such as these recently experienced. Although so near and so closely connected with them by commercial intercourse, nothing was known or felt among the inhabitants of Cuba, save by the mercantile class, of the money and commercial convulson which involved the United States in one general state of insolvency and distress from the city of New York to the "remotest village in the West." Beyond the mercantile class, states the authority for these facts, and the "few others who may have depended upon credit facilities from them, I do not believe that the business of a single man in the island was so much as sensibly slackened by it for a single day, or that a single individual received or spent one dollar the less or so much as ever dreamed that any thing was the matter." When it is remembered how many of these money and commercial convulsions, with their long-continued reactions, have been undergone from 1825 to this present time only in the paper-money countries of England and America, and of France also, since he ha s begun to coin paper into money so extensively, the effects of which in the one country so largely react also upon the two others, we may appeal to the common sense of the world to decide whether the hard dollar system of Cuba is not preferable, seeing how commerce and industry prosper and progressively advance under it, and that sudden and destuctive monetary convulsions are never heard of.—*Times, May* 9.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 13.

This house was likewise crowded in every part, and some preliminary business was gone through amid much noise created by the conversation of various members evidently upon the subject of the late break up.

Sir R. Peel, Lord Stanley, and other leading Conservative members, entered the house at twenty minutes before five and took their usual seats on the Opposition benches.

Sir R. INGLIS presented a petition praying for the repeal of the Catholic Emancipation Act.—(Loud cries of Hear, hear, from the Catholic members.) The petition further prayed that if the house did not repeal the act, it would call upon Catholic members to give such securities as were necessary for the protection of the Protestant church.—(Renewed cries of Hear, hear, from the treasury benches.)

Lord J. RUSSELL entered the house at ten minutes before five o'clock. The noble lord was loudly cheered by the ministerial benches, which were met with counter cheers from the opposition side. The scene at this moment was one of the most animated description.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATION.

Lord J. RUSSELL resumed—Sir, since I had last the honour of addressing the house, the right hon. baronet the member for Tamworth received her Majesty's authority to present to her a plan for the formation of a new administration. That attempt having failed, her Majesty has been most graciously pleased to grant to the right hon gentleman her full permission to state all the circumstances of that negotiation. What I now propose is, that the right hon. gentleman should take the opportunity of making his statement; and when he has done so. I shall state to the house the reasons which have induced me and my right hon. friends to take those places which we recently tendered to her majesty. What I now propose is, that this house at its rising do adjourn to Wednesday next, and on that day it is my intention to move that at its rising it adjourn to the Friday in Whitsun week.

An Hon. Member under the gallery here expressed a hope that if the house should adjourn for that length of time, permission would be given to the committee on shipwrecks to hold its sittings in the interim. (A laugh.)

Sir R. PEEL then addressed the house to the following effect:—Mr. Speaker, I have reserved to this place and to this occasion the explanation which I feel it my duty to offer with respect to the circumstances that have induced me to relinquish the attempt at forming an administration for conducting the government of the country. In the outset of this explanation, I trust that it is not necessary for me to disclaim any sanction on my part of statements which have appeared before the public relating to this subject. Such statements were made without my sanction and without my wishes, if my wishes could have prevented them. (Hear, hear.) I could most willingly forego all personal considerations on this occasion, and willingly bear any obloquy that might perhaps attach to me by my silence as to recent circumstances, but some of those circumstances were of so important and interesting a character, connected as they were with a pending change in the administration, and the practice has so long prevailed of informing the house of such matters, that my private feelings give way to what I feel to be the duty of entering into explanations of them in the face of this house and the country. (Hear, hear.) I am fully aware of the difficulties which attend all such explanations, and there are some which are peculiar to the present case. From a portion of those, which would otherwise be insuperable, I have been relieved by her Majesty's most kind and gracious permission to give explanations of the circumstances under which I relinquished the attempt to form an administration. For such permission I applied yesterday to Lord Melbourne. It is unnecessary for me, I presume, to read our own letter on the subject. The answer to it I received from Lord Melbourne, dated South-street, May 12, was—"Lord Melbourne presents his compliments to Sir R. Peel, and having already, in expectation of such a request, taken her Majesty's pleasure on this subject, he feels himself authorised at once to signify to Sir R. Peel her Majesty's full permission to explain the circumstances under which he relinquished the attempt to form an administration, and with that view to make use of the correspondence with her Majesty that took place on the 10th of May." After this gracious permission, no one will, I presume doubt that I am fully authorised to enter upon this explanation. In doing so, my chief anxiety is, that I may be fully mindful of the sacred obligation under which I am placed, to act with entire justice and impartiality towards the illustrious lady who is connected with these transactions. Sir, under any circumstances I trust that I should feel the full force of that obligation; but if any being could add to the strength of that feeling, it would be the relation in which I have so recently stood to my Sovereign, and the intercourse which I have been graciously permitted to hold with her. Sir, it is well known that in the progress of an attempt to form an administration much communication will pass, and many circumstances will occur, which need not necessarily enter into such an explanation as I am now making to the house: it is not, therefore, necessary for me to interrupt the statement of the more important facts of the case, but introducing matters which do not bear on those facts; but if, in the course of my statement, I should be thought to omit any important circumstance, or if the noble lord (John Russell) or any other member of the house will invite further explanation on any point, I shall most readily give it, for I am most anxious that this house and the public mind should be most fully informed as to every material fact that has occurred. If the noble lord will put any question, or suggest any further elucidation as to ... part of my statement, I shall most readily, after ... gracious permission I have received, answer any ... tion or give any explanation that I can, without ... reserve or qualification whatever. Sir, I will now ... ed, therefore, to state those facts which appear to ... have the slightest reference to any matters requir... be explained. I waited on her Majesty by de... two o'clock on wednesday, 18th of May. Her ... y had previously seen the Duke of Wellington, ... d invited him to assist her in the formation of a ... ment. The Duke of Wellington had informed ... esty that the chief difficulty of a government ... e in the House of Commons, and therefore, ... on other considerations, but chiefly on that, ad ... Majesty to send for one who would have the ... ce of being heard in the Commons as her Ma... minister, and at the same time he suggested my ... waited on her Majesty in consequence, and ... ed whether I was willing to assist her Majesty in ... a new administration? Her Majesty observed to ... at the same time that she had parted with her late ... sters with great reluctance and regret. (Hear, hear, from the ministerial benches.) Her Majesty added, that her late ministers had in all respects given her entire satisfaction, but that in consequence of their resignation, it became necessary to form a new administration. It is unnecessary for me to go into a detail of ... of all that was said, but I must say that no one could have expressed more fully, more naturally, or more becomingly, the high sense she entertained of the services of her late ministers, and her regret at their loss, nor at the same time could any one have expressed principles more strictly constitutional with respect to the formation of a new government. (Hear, hear.) I did not hesitate to state to her majesty that I was not insensible of the great difficulties with which I had to contend in the performance of the task she had been pleased to confide to me, but that having been a party to the vote of the House of Commons, which had led to the necessity of forming a new administration, I felt it a paramount obligation on me to render her majesty every assistance in my power as much as if I myself had been the cause of the difficulties in which she had under the circumstances been placed. I, therefore, at her Majesty's command, undertook to form an administration, and I proposed to her Majesty that I should return on the following day, hoping that in the interim I should be able to arrange such a list as would secure the administration of the chief executive offices of the state, and to show to her Majesty and to the country that I was prepared promptly and energetically to perform the duty I had undertaken. I conferred in the course of the day (on Wednesday) with those with whom I had the more immediate opportunity of so doing and I requested that they would permit me to submit their names for her Majesty's approval as constituting a part of the government. The names I referred to were eight. They were the following;—The Duke of Wellington, Lord Lyndhurst, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, Mr. Goulburn, and Sir Henry Hardinge. On the following day I waited on her Majesty and submitted those names for her approval, and at the same time stated to her Majesty, that while the Duke of Wellington placed his services entirely at her Majesty's disposal, his own inclination would be more gratified if he were permitted to hold a place in the Cabinet without office, he taking the lead in the House of Lords (as we understood the right hon. baronet.) Her Majesty expressed a particular wish that the Duke of Wellington should hold some important office. (Hear, hear.) I told her Majesty that I should of course, convey her wish to the noble duke, at the same time assuring her Majesty that I had no doubt he would readily forego any private inclination of his own, and consent to take any office, however important, at her Majesty's wish. (Hear, hear.) No question arose up to this time, either as to the formation of the government, or as to its conduct, on which I feel it necessary to remark; but, as I have already said, if I should have made any omission, and that the noble lord will remind me of it, I shall at once supply it. It was on Thursday the difficulty or misconception arose which led to my relinquishing the attempt at forming the administration. The difficulty related exclusively to the portion of the Royal household which is filled by ladies. Her Majesty conceded at once, and without reserve, all that could be wished or expected as far as related to offices in the household filled by noblemen or gentlemen holding seats in this or the other house of Parliament. The difficulty, as I have said, related altogether to the situations in the household filled by ladies. In reference to this point, I think it much better, on mature consideration, that I should, in the first instance, enter into no statements as to impressions of what passed, but that I should confine myself exclusively to what actually did pass. Because if I were here to state impressions, I should be stating only these which were my own, and arising from communications that passed where two parties only were present, and I must bear in mind that I alone am here to tell them. (Hear, hear.) I now propose to address myself to the point out of which the difficulty arose; and here I repeat that I shall confine myself altogether to what passed. I shall give nothing —no version of my own---as to any circumstance, unless I am pressed to it by the noble lord. I shall readily charge myself with blame if any misconception has arisen, and admit at once that it arose out of my imperfect mode of explanation; but I may speak of what my intentions were, for of those I am the best judge. On the Wednesday evening, then, I had an opportunity of consulting at my own house with those friends whose names I was to present for her Majesty's approval on the next day. I stated to them---and there are now four of them present, who heard what passed---they are my noble friend the member for North Lancashire (Lord Stanley), my right hon. friend the member for Cambridge University (Mr. Goulburn), my right hon. friend the member for Pembroke (Sir James Graham), and my right hon. and gallant friend the member for Launceston (Sir H. Hardinge) I stated to them, and to the other friends already named, the course which I intended to take with respect to the household. In fact, before this I had very little considered the household, and had very little information respecting it. I now speak of that portion of its offices which were held by ladies. I took the Red Book and there saw the several departments of the household. I said to those who were intended to be my future colleagues, that with respect to all those ladies of the household who were below the rank of a lady of the bedchamber, I should suggest no change to her Majesty (cheers from the opposition benches), but with respect to the superior class of ladies holding office, I expressed a hope that those of them who were in immediate connection with my political opponents would immediately relieve the new government from any further trouble on the question by voluntarily resigning. (Loud cheering on the opposition side of the house). At the same time I stated that I did think it of much importance, as conveying an intimation of her Majesty's entire confidence and support, that some change should be made with respect to some of the higher offices of the household filled by ladies, and I did express the names of the ladies of the bedchamber. I said, that even in some instances of these, where there was not any strong political connection, I did not think ... This ... on the ... tion is merely ... as an in... ... by blame arising from ... ation, or from ... on, should attach to me only. I saw her Majesty on the Thursday---and here I repeat, that I shall confine myself, unless pressed to it, to the letters that passsd between her Majesty and me. Early on the Friday morning, May the 10th, I had the honour to receive the following letter from her Majesty:—

"Buckingham Palace, May 10, 1839.

"The Queen, having considered the proposal made to her yesterday by Sir Robert Peel to remove the ladies of her bedchamber, cannot consent to adopt a course which she conceives to be contrary to usage, and which is repugnant to her feelings."

In three hours after the receipt of her Majesty's note, I addressed the following letter to her Majesty:—

"Whitehall, May 10, 1839.

"Sir Robert Peel presents his humble duty to your Majesty, and has had the honour of receiving your Majesty's note of this morning,

"In respectfully submitting to your Majesty's pleasure, and humbly returning into your Majesty's hands the important trust which your Majesty has been graciously pleased to commit to him, Sir Robert Peel trusts that your Majesty will permit him to state to your Majesty his impression wi h respect to the circumstances which have led to the termination of his attempt to form an administration for the conduct of your Majesty's service.

"In the interview with which your Majesty honoured Sir Robert Peel yesterday morning, after he had submitted to your Majesty the names of those whom he proposed to recommend to your Majesty for the principal executive appointments, he mentioned to your Majesty his earnest wish to be enabled, with your Majesty's sanction so to constitute your Majesty's household, that your Majesty's confidential servants might have the advantage of a public demonstration of your Majesty's full support and confidence, and that at the same time, as far as possible, consistently with that demonstration, each individual appointment in the household should be entirely acceptable to your Majesty's personal feelings.

"On your Majesty expressing a desire that the Earl of Liverpool should hold an office in the household, Sir Robert Peel requested your Majesty's permission at once to offer to Lord Liverpool the office of Lord Steward, or any other which he might prefer.

"Sir Robert Peel then observed, that he should have every wish to apply a similar principle to the chief appointments which are filled by the ladies of your Majesty's household; upon which your Majesty was pleased to remark, that you must reserve the whole of those appointments, and that it was your Majesty's pleasure that the whole should continue as at present, without any change.

"The Duke of Wellington, in the interview to which your Majesty subsequently admitted him, understood also that this was your Majesty's determination, and concurred with Sir Robert Peel in opinion that, considering the great difficulties at the present crisis, and the expediency of making every effort, in the first instance, to conduct the public business of the country with the aid of the present parliament, it was essential to the success of the commission with which your Majesty had honoured Sir Robert Peel, that he should have that public proof of your Majesty's entire support and confidence which would be afforded by the permission to make some changes in that part of your Majesty's household which your Majesty resolved on maintaining entirely without change.

"Having had the opportunity, through your Majesty's gracious consideration, of reflecting upon this point, he humbly submits to your Majesty, that he is reluctantly compelled, by sense of public duty, and of the interests of your Majesty's service, to adhere to the opinion which he ventured to express to your Majesty.

"He trusts he may be permitted, at the same time, to express to your Majesty his grateful acknowledgments for the distinction which your Majesty conferred upon him, by requiring his advice and assistance in the attempt to form an administration, and his earnest prayer that whatever arrangements your Majesty may be enabled to make for that purpose may be most conducive to your Majesty's personal comfort and happiness, and to the promotion of the public welfare."

Sir, although I may not be allowed to enter into any statements as to what occurred at that time, yet I may be permitted to refer to the reports that have arisen as to the individuals whom I proposed for offices in the household.---(Hear.) Sir, I can only say that these are the single names which I submitted to her Majesty for any appointment in her Majesty's household. The first was the Earl of Liverpool, whom her Majesty had wished to hold some office in the household, and the only two other names which I proposed; and which I declare I did exclusively from an impression that they would be most acceptable to her Majesty, were those of my noble friend the member for Dorsetshire, if I could persuade him to lay aside his strong sense of public duty and accept office, and of my noble friend Lord Sidney, with the same motive.—(Hear.) I have also heard it said, Sir, that I proposed an universal dismissal of the ladies of the household—(hear),—and amongst them of one of the earliest friends of her Majesty—the Baroness Lehzen.—(Hear, hear.) I heard that stated, Sir, on the evening of the Friday; but my answer to the person who informed me of the report was, that this was the first time for the last four years that the name of that lady had occurred to me, and that I had never mentioned it to her Majesty—(cheers from the Opposition);—and I must refer with respect to my intentions —still, however, charging myself with all blame for the intentions which I held as to constituting her Majesty's household—to the testimony of my hon. friends who are now sitting near me. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I did decline to undertake the duty of forming an administration on the understanding that the whole of the appointments in her Majesty's household that were held by ladies should without exception continue unchanged. I did come to that conclusion—(hear, hear,)—but I did it on public considerations, and from a sincere belief that it was impossible to encounter the difficulties with which I was encompassed in attempting to conduct public affairs, unless I had the most unequivocal proofs of her Majesty's confidence.—(A loud cheer from Col. Sibthorp, which created a general laugh.) Sir, it appeared to me, that never was there a time when a demonstration of that entire confidence and support was more absolutely necessary than the present.---(Cheers from the opposition.) The duties of the office of prime minister are, as I conceive the most arduous, the most important, that any human being can be called upon to perform;---(cheers,)—it is the greatest trust, almost without exception, in the whole civilised world, that can fall on any individual. (Cheers.) Sir, I was ready to undertake that office; but could I look around me in the present position of public affairs, and not see that it was my absolute duty to myself, to this great country, and above all to her Majesty, to require every aid that could possibly be given to me?---(Cheers from the opposition.) What were the questions, Sir, that immediately presented themselves for my consideration? The state of India, the state of Jamaica, and the state of Canada, would all require my immediate consideration, and would call, perhaps, for some proportion of legislative measures, I should have had also to consider the state of this country; with insurrection rife in many of its provinces, rendering it necessary, according to the letter recently published by the noble lord, that all the respectable persons in the country should unite in endeavouring to suppress these disturbances.---(Hear, hear.) But in addition to ... public questions, was there ever a time when such ... were so peculiarly arduous?---(Cheers from the oppo... on.) Sir, on seeing the present agitated condition of the country, I considered that it would be my duty to endeavour to conduct public affairs through the intervention of the present parliament. I did not think it would be advisable to follow the course pursued in 1834, and have a dissolution of parliament. On considering the state of the country, notwithstanding the balance of parties in the house, I thought it my duty in the first place to try the present House of Commons. (Hear.) But what is my condition in the present ... liament? I should begin the government with ... rity. (Cheers, and counter cheers.) I ... from the functions that were ... I be insensible to the ... have to contend. ... of Commons I did not commence with a majority? (Cheers and counter cheers.) If, then, I began the administration of public affairs without the confidence of the House of Commons could I ask for less than that I should have the entire and unqualified confidence of the Crown? (Cheers and counter-cheers.) Her Majesty's ministers retired on the question of Jamaica, with a majority of five. I should have had to undertake the settlement of the affairs of Jamaica with a minority of five; and that minority consisting, among t others, of ten gentlemen on whose support most probably I could not place much dependence in future. (Cheers and laughter.) The first conflict I should have had to fight would have been the selection of a Speaker. On the very first day on which I took my seat as Prime Minister of this great country, and as a member of the House of Commons. I should have had perhaps to risk the fate of the government, or been driven to a dissolution of parliament, on the choice of a Speaker.---(Hear.) Sir, all these considerations impressed me with the deepest conviction that it was my public duty, that it was an indispensable duty on my part, a duty I oved to the Queen so seek for every possible demonstration that I possessed her Majesty's entire confidence (cheers); and I confess to you, Sir, without reserve or hesitation that it did appear to me that if some of the chief offices of the household were held by relatives of those ministers whom I had displaced (vociferous cheering from the opposition, returned by the ministerial side), and who are my rivals for political power (continued cheering)—I say, Sir, it did appear to me that I never could impress the country with a conviction that I possessed her Majesty's confidence. (Cheers and counter-cheers.) Let me take that particular question on which my difficulty would chiefly rest. Who can disguise from himself the conviction that my difficulty would not be the state of Canada---not the state of Jamaica; but that it really would be the question of Ireland? (Cheers and counter-cheers, in which Mr. O Connell's voice was heard) I admit it fully. What would have *been the facts? I should have undertaken the office* of Prime Minister, wishing *to carry on public affairs through the intervention of this House of Commons*, if possible, in order to save *this country* from the agitation, and perhaps the perils, of a dissolution; and on the question of Ireland I should have begun with a minority against a majority of 22. who decided in favour of the policy of the present Irish government. The principal members of the present Irish government, whose policy was approved of by a majority of this house, were the Marquis of Normanby (a loud cheer from Mr. Christopher, as we understood, which excited great laughter) and the noble lord opposite, the Secretary for Ireland. Sir, the two chief offices of the household that are filled by ladies are held by the sister of the noble lord and the wife of the Marquis of Normanby. (Cheers and counter-cheers.) I say not one word in reference to those ladies that is not prompted by every feeling of respect, for they are persons who shed the highest lustre on the Court less by their rank than by their own eminent merits (cheers); but I ask any one whether they think it would be possible that I could safely undertake the conduct of an administration and the management of Irish affairs in this house consenting as a previous stipulation that the whole of the ladies who now form a part of the household should continue to fill their present offices? (Great cheering and counter-cheering.) Sir the policy of these things depends not upon precedents, not upon what was done at other times; but merely rests on the consideration of the present period. (Hear, hear.) The household has assumed a political character (cheers from the opposition), on account of the appointments that have been made to it by her Majesty. I do not complain of it; it may have been wise to place in the immediate offices of the household ladies connected with the members of the government; but when a change of that government takes place, it does embarrass the *government if those ladies are to remain.* (Cheers.) I do not mean to say that any unfair use may have been made of such opportunities; these ladies may have attended only to the duties of their office; but does not that question equally apply to the Lords of the Bedchamber? (Loud cheers,) The true question is, whether, in point of public impression, it would be considered that a minister had the confidence of the Crown when the near relatives of his immediate political opponents were in the highest offices of the household? (Loud cheers.) My impression was, that according to public opinion I should not have the confidence of her majesty. It has been said, moreover, that in the event of any change in the government the Marquis of Normanby is a candidate for the office of prime minister (hear, hear), and the noble lord hasr been designated as the leader of the House of Lords. (hea hear, and a laugh from the opposition), and I know not whether the talents of the noble marquis might not justify his holding that position (cheers); but, sir, I ask you to look to former times---take Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, or any other minister, and let me ask this question---during the severity of the contest should you, being prime minister, not object to the wife of your chief political opponent holding an office that place l her in immediate contact with her majesty? (Cheers and counter-cheers.) I felt, sir, it was impossible that I could contend successfully with all the difficulties by which I was surrounded, unless I had a proof of the intire confidence of the crown. As I said before, I should begin without any certainty of commanding a majority in the House of Commons, and I should have to rely on an appeal to the good sense of many members for their support, and to the forbearance of others to enable me to carry on the government, being perfectly prepared, on the failure of my attempt to govern with the present House of Commons, to advise her Majesty to resort to the only means which might enable me to retain my post. But if the agreement, if the understanding upon which I was to enter upon office, was that I should encounter all those difficulties, and yet that the ladies of those who preceded me, of those with whom I was to be in daily conflict, were to be in immediate contact, with the Queen, and considering the political character given to the household, that I was to acquiesce in that, there was something still stronger than any personal consideration. And it was this, sir, that although the public would lose nothing by my abandonment, although the public would perhaps lose nothing by my eternal exclusion from power—yet the public would lose, and I should be abandoning my duty to myself,, to the country, and above all to the Queen, if I permitted as an understanding on my acceptance of office that the ladies connected with my warmest political opponents should continue to retain offices in the household—there was someting that told me I must not undertake the office of prime minister of this great country. (Cheers.) Sir,, I have attempted to give this explanation in as fair and unexceptionable a manner as I can, and I owe it to truth to state that interveaning reflections have only confirmed my previous impressions. (The right hon. baronet resumed his seat amid loud cheering.)

Lord J. RUSSELL said—I feel, in addressing the house on the present occasion, most peculiarly the difficulty which the right hon. baronet has adverted, that he has been obliged in his explanation to make reference to conversations which he had held with her Majesty, and to letters which he had read to the house as a summary of his impressions with regard to those conversations, and that he was the only person in parliament who can state what his impressions were on the occasion. I am, therefore, rejoiced to find that ... igh hon. baronet has endeavoured, or much as possible, to avoid allusion to particular parts of his conversations with her Majesty; and that, although there appears to me to have been some miscon... as to what took place on the part of the ri... baronet, yet I am glad to find it was no... tion on a point on which he thought it ... and on which her Majesty was not ... Sir, it is a great consol... I am sure tha... opini...

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I will state some points to which I am authorized to refer, and I will mention one particular instance on which certainly there was a different impression on the mind of her Majesty from that which the right hon. baronet has stated to the house, leaving it to him, if he thinks proper, to reassert or explain anything he has already said. The last time I had the honour of seeing her Majesty before I addressed the house on Tuesday last I had informed her Majesty that the members of the Cabinet had agreed to tender their resignations. Lord Melbourne had not then seen her Majesty, and it was through Lord Melbourne that the resignations were to be officially tendered and formally accepted. Lord Melbourne, on that occasion, thought it proper to mention to her Majesty some things which had been usually done on charges of a ministry and which seemed to be the established practice, and likewise informed her Majesty, that he thought her Majesty's best course would be to send for the Duke of Wellington, and to take his advise respecting the steps that her Majesty should take. (Hear, hear, hear.) It has been stated also, that I gave similar advice to her Majesty, but I did not do so; because I did not think, from the situation which I held, that it was competent to me to offer any advice on the subject. Her Majesty accordingly sent for the Duke of Wellington, and he referred her Majesty to the right hon. gentleman opposite. It has been stated that in the first interview between the Duke of Wellington and the right hon. baronet, the question of the ladies of the household was raised. They were then informed that Lord Melbourne had acquainted her Majesty that of late years it was usual, when an administration was changed, to change also the great officers of the household and likewise to place at the disposal of the person entrusted with the formation of the new administration those situations in the household which were held by members of either house of parliament. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the ladies of the household. Lord Melbourne did not tender any advice to her Majesty, as it did not occur to him that any question on that point—— (Hear, laughter, and cries of Order.) I am now only stating the circumstances as they took place. (Hear.) The right hon. gentleman had alluded to many things stated out of doors, and to impressions which have gone forth to be public, and therefore I think I had better mention the facts as they have been communicated to me, being perfectly convinced that with respect to them there will be found in the end no material difference between the right hon. gentleman and myself. (Hear, hear.) I am informed that her Majesty, while expressing to the right hon. gentleman her exceedingly great regret at the change of administration, at the same time stated her determination to act towards him with perfect frankness; and that, I believe I am right in stating, such was the character of her Majesty's conduct. The right hon. baronet had said, that with respect to the formation of the administration, and the appintment to political offices. and the great offices of the household, and to others held by members of parliament, her Majesty gave all the powers which the right hon. gentleman could desire, in order that he might be able to render his administration efficient. There then occured by the question with respect to the ladies of the household. The right hon. gentleman has stated in his own letter what took place on that point, to which I beg again to call the attention of the house, omitting that portion of it which refers to Lord Liverpool, in order that the house may see more clearly the principle on which the right honourable gentleman's proposals wore founded. (His lordship then read the passages he alluded to, and went on as follows:) These paragraphs of the letter certainly showed the principle on which the Right Hon. Baronet was disposed to act, which appeared to be this---that whilst he must claim the privilege of recommending to the chief offices of the household persons who were attached to his own party, he would not press the appointment of any who were not personally acceptable to her Majesty. (Hear, hear.) Afterwards came a passage to which I must call the attention of the House---" Sir Robert Peel then observed that he should have every wish to apply a similar principle to the chief appointments, which are filled by the ladies of your Majesty's household; upon which your Majesty was pleased to remark that you must reserve the whole of those appointments, and that it was your Majesty's pleasure that the whole should continue as at present, without any change." That is, in point of fact, the main statement concluded in the Right Hon. Baronet's letter---it is the statement upon which he rested the relinquishment of the trust confided in him by the Queen. The Right Hon. Bart, now states that the terms in which the sentence is expressed may not be such as sufficiently to explain his meaning. He tells us that his meaning was not to interfere with the inferior offices of the household, but merely to extend the principle for which he contended to the chief appointments in the household. The impression upon the mind of Her Majesty certainly was, that the Right Hon. Gentleman requested the power to constitute that part of the household which related to the Ladies of the Bedchamber, and that those offices, as well as other inferior appointments, should be subject to change at the recommendation of the Minister. Whether what had passed on this point was not sufficiently explained, or if explained, was not sufficiently understood by her Majesty, I think there was at once an end to any proposal for either an entire or a partial change by her Majesty's declaration that she wished the whole of them to remain. (Cheers.) After her Majesty had declared that the removal was a concession she could not make, her Majesty again sent to Lord Melbourne, and consulted his Lordship as to the form of the answer which she should make to the Right Hon. Gentleman Lord Melbourne, finding her Majesty not disposed to yield or to submit to the removal of any part of the household, with the exception of those Noblemen and Gentlemen of either House of Parliament, sent for his colleagues, in order to take their opinion as to the advice they might give her Masjesty as to the form of the answer she should give. Now, Sir. the question as I conceive is,, whether it was essential, to enable the Right Hon. Gentleman to form a Government, that her Majesty should accede to the proposal made by the Right Hon. Baronet. In the view of her Majesty, whether that proposal had been for a total change of the Ladies of the Bedchamber, or whether it was for a partial change, the principle would have been equally repugnant to her feelings and destructive to her comfort; because it appeared to her, and, as I think most truly, that if, in pursuance of the powers granted to him, the Right Hon. Gentleman should propose the removal of some of the Ladies of the household, and that afterwards the removal of any other Ladies should be proposed, the Right Hon. Gentleman, being them Prime Minister of this country, and that principle having been conceeded, it would have been utterly impossible for her Majesty to say that, for the sake of any one particular lady, or for the sake of any one friend of her Majesty, she would risk the breaking of an Administration in contesting the principle, to the practice of which she had given her assent. (Loud cheering.) The question then is—her Majesty feeling so strong an objection to this proposal, whether her Majesty was authorised in saying that it was a course which she conceives to be contrary to usage, and repugnant to her feelings. Now I cannot on this occasion admit—I do not think that I should be in the least justified in admitting that if the practice proposed by the Right Hon. Baronet is contrary to former usage—if the Kings and Queens of this realm have not acted in conformity to it, I am not prepared to admit that her Majesty is to assent to a course repugnant to her feelings, if former usage does justify the request. (Cheers.) What has been the [illegible] respect? It will be difficult to find cases [illegible] that of a Queen regnant, a case [illegible] death of Queen Anne, has not occurred (hear). In 1810, however, Lord [illegible] removed from the office of [illegible] the ladies of those noble- [illegible] Marlborough, [illegible] ments of [illegible] liberty to read

[illegible] tainly have not had any precedent exactly in point. There have been from time to time changes in the household consequent upon changes in the administration but all those changes have been far more limited in extent than the change proposed by the right hon. baronet. In 1782 Lord Rockingham allowed the Duke of Montagu to remain Master of the Horse, and none of the Queen's household were changed. Again in 1783 the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, with the Lord Treasurer, were moved: but all the Ladies of the Bedchamber remained. In 1806 the same principle was acted upon. In 1812 a question was raised with respect to the household by Lords Grey and Grenville. The question addressed by them to Lord Moira was in these terms:—'Whether full liberty extended to the consideration of new appointments to those great offices of the household which have been usually included in the political arrangements made on a change of administration; intimating their opinion that it would be necessary to act upon the same principal on the present occasion." Lord Moira answered, "That the Prince had had no restriction on him in that respect, and had never pointed in the most distant manner at the protection of those officers from removal; that it would be impossible for him (Lord Moria) to concur in making the exercise of this power positive and indispensable in the formation of the Administration, because he should deem it on public grounds peculiarly objectionable." Now, it would be observed, that the power asked by Lords Greenville and Grey, and upon the refusal of which their efforts to form an Administration failed, was a power to change only the great officers of the Household, and did not in any way apply to the Lords of the Bedchamber, or to the smaller offices in the Royal establishment. (Hear, hear.) During the late King's reign there were several changes of Administration, and on those occasions the great officers were changed, but not persons holding other offices; they were not changed as in the case of Sir William Freemantle. (Hear, Hear.) It appears therefore, that the power claimed by the Right Hon. Baronet at the hands of her Majesty was a power greater than has ever before been conferred on any similar occasion, and that the power actually given was equal to any power that was ever extended to a person charged with the formation of an Administration by any Sovereign on the throne of this realm.---(Cheers.) I cannot put out of the question these facts with regard to usage---(Hear,)---and I think that her Majesty having, as the Right Hon. Baronet says, given him full power with regard to the political Administration---having given him full power also with regard to the great officers of the household, and to those offices held by Members of either House of Parliament---the failure of the attempt to form an Administration cannot justly be laid either to her Majesty or to those who have consented, upon the proposition being made to them, to support her Majesty upon this occasion. (Cheers.) With regard to the other part of the question---to the course which her Majesty considers to be contrary to usage, and repugnant to her feelings, it certainty did appear that the placing at the disposal of the person who was to form her Majesty' Administration, and who was afterwards to be her Prime Minister, the appointment to those officers held by Ladies with whom her Majesty was in daily and hourly converse and communication, would destroy her Majesty's personal comfort, and would lead to continual changes in those with whom she was intimately connected. (Cheers.) Upon this subject I certainly think that the cases which it is true are not exactly and formally in point---namely, the cases of Queens consort of this realm, constitute precedents which, upon a matter of this kind, where the personal feeling and personal convenience of the sovereignis concerned to immediately apply. (Hear, hear.) In the late reign, as the Right Hon. Baronet is well aware, the ladies of Queen Adelaide's household were generally ladies whose husbands gave their votes constantly in opposition to the King's Government. I do not remember, except upon one occasion, hearing there was an idea that the ladies who held those situations should be removed. In 1832, when the ministry had resigned upon the Reform Bill---when there was a very strong popular excitement throughout the country, so strong as to induce those who had undertaken to form an administration to resign the attempt; and when the Ministry was restored, there was an apprehension that some of the ladies of the Queen's household would be removed by Lord Grey; but it was a most groundless alarm, because neither that noble lord nor his government ever entertained the slightest wish to interfere with the comfort of her Majesty. The right hon gentleman had stated that he had great political difficulties to contend with, and he alluded particularly to the state of affairs in Canada, in India, in Jamaica, and more especially to the state of Ireland. That there are difficulties upon all those questions is undoubtedly true; but I own it appears to me that the right hon. baronet would gain no strength by imposing upon her Majesty a condition which was repugnant to her feelings. (Cheers.) These are matters merely of delicacy of feeling. Supposing that her Majesty, against her will, had consented to the removal of certain of these ladies, and that others had been appointed in their places, it would have been quite impossible for the right hon. baronet to insist her Majesty should receive the new comers with the same grace and favour as she had been in the habit of receiving those who contrary to wish, had been dismissed. (Hear, hear.) I think, therefore, that in point of policy, immediately that the right hon, baronet found that there was an objection, in the royal mind to his proposal, it would have been far better (I mean for the right hon, baronet's own sake-(Laughter and cheers)-if he had at once withdrawn it; because, I say this, that the knowledge that a condition had been imposed upon her Majesty with regard to the ladies of the household against her Majesty's consent must have been for a long time a source of irritation and discontent in the mind of the Sovereign with whom the right hon, baronet would have to deal; whilst, on the contrary, if he had at once relinquished a proposition which he found to be so highly distasteful, it was more likely that her Majesty would treat him with the greater confidence, because her Majesty, being herself of a high and spirit—(Cheers)—would have felt the generosity on the part of the right hon baronet which dictated such conduct. (Cheers.) And this, he it remembered, was a proposition made to a Sovereign of no mature age, very young when she came to the throne, and of a sex which calls for the peculiar exercise of generosity. (Cheers.) But I am sure the country and the world will be convicted that neither the sex of her Majesty will prevent her wanting courage, nor will the age of her Majesty prevent her having a just discrimination and a sound and calm understanding. (Cheers.) I am saying this not because the right hon. gentleman, either in the manner in which he conveyed his proposition to her Majesty, or in what he said to nigh- has either said or done any thing except upon public grounds, which he is not entitled to state as a public man but I am putting the case of feeling which the proposition of the right hon. gentleman might be expected to exite. Her Majesty was pleased, on Friday last, after she had received the letter of the right hon. Baronet, resigned at once the commission with which her Majesty had honoured him, to order my attendance upon her. Her Majesty stated the circumstances to me very much as the right hon. gentleman has stated them; with respect to herself, exactly as the right hon. gentleman had stated them. (Hear, hear, hear.) But with regard to the proposition of the right hon. gentleman, her Majesty certainly had not gathered the precise nature of the manner in which the right hon. gentleman proposed to use the power which was to have been granted. Her Majesty, after making those statements to me, was pleased to ask whether I thought she was justified in making that refusal: and when I stated that I thought her Majesty was justified, her Majesty was then pleased to observe, that as her Majesty, in possession of the powers of the Crown, had hitherto given her support to the Administration, she hoped I would consider myself bound now to support her Majesty in return (Cheers.) On the next day a Council was held in Downing-street, and her Majesty's Ministers, after a consultation, expressed [illegible] matters in a minute.

"Her Majesty's confidential servants having taken into consideration the letter addressed by her Majesty to Sir Robert Peel on the 10th May, and the reply of Sir Robert Peel of the same day, are of opinion that, for the purpose of giving to the Administration that character of efficiency and stability, and those marks of the constitutional support of the Crown, which are required to enable it to act usefully to the public service, it is reasonable that the great officers of the Court, and situations in the household held by Members of Parliament, should be included in the political arrangements made in a change of the Administration; but they are not of opinion that a similar principle should be applied or extended to the offices held by ladies in her Majesty's household."

(Great laughter from the Opposition, and great cheering from the Ministerial side of the House.) I have stated what her Majesty conceded was as much as ever was conceded by any Sovereign to a person honoured with the task of forming an Administration. (Cheers.) I have also stated that what was further proposed by the Right honourable Baronet was not conformable to any usage, but that it was a proposal which was at the same time repugnant to her Majesty's feelings. The question then was whether her Majesty's forming ministers, notwithstanding the difficulties which had made them tender their resignations, were willing so far to act as to state their concurrence with her Majesty in her refusal and thus to become constitutionally responsible for that refusal. (Cheers and laughter.) I see that hon. gentlemen opposite seem to think it a subject of great derision that her Majesty's servants should have come to the decision to support that refusal. They appear to treat it as a matter of lightness and gaiety. But I for my part am prepared to say that, great as those difficulties may have been, though compelled, as I felt myself by a sense of duty, to tender my resignation to her Majesty, I do conceive that it is no matter of derision, but matter of great public import, that those who think that her Majesty was justified in what she has done should not refuse to assume the responsibility which belongs to their opinion—(Great cheering—that they should neither conceal nor evade the avowal of it, and that they should trust to the opinion of parliament and of the country as to the result. Loud cheers.)

Sir R. PEEL—I can assure the noble lord that he has relieved me of the greatest load of anxiety I ever suffed under during my whole life; I was so fearful that in the statement I might make upon this subject should appear in the slightest manner to do injustice to my sovereign. (Cheers.) Notwithstanding some of the observations made by the noble lord, I think there is no important difference in statements we have made. (Cheers.) Under these circumstances I very much doubt whether, upon the whole, it will not be better to let the matter rest where it is. (Hear, hear.) I think it will be more respectful to her majesty. (Cheers.) I will reply only to one point. The noble lord inquired of me whether her majesty did not state to me that it was her intention to act towards me with openness and fairness. Her majesty certainly did state that I should find her act with perfect openness and fairness and I thought I had conveyed my impression upon that point when I stated that nothing could be more becoming or more constitutional than the whole of her majesty's conduct. (Cheers.) Let me now, however, again distinctly declare that her majesty did treat me throughout with perfect openness and frankness. (Cheers.)

Lord J. RUSSELL—It may be satisfactory to the right hon. baronet, that for my own part I have nothing to complain of in the statement he has made. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. DUNCOMBE wished to know whether the noble lord would have any objection to state his reason for proposing the house should adjourn till Wednesday, an extremely inconvenient day. It was also the day of the Derby. (Laughter.) The adjournment to Friday se'nnight was unusually long for the Whitsun holidays, and he wished to know whether the noble lord had any reason to assign for that protracted adjournment.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that he certainly did not think that the course he had proposed was very unusual, although there were circumstances which would have justified him in asking for a longer adjournment.

Sir R. PEEL earnestly entreated that no objection should be made to the course proposed; but he would suggest whether, as private business was very pressing, the house might not meet to-morrow to forward private bills, on the distinct understanding that nothing else should be proceeded with.

Lord J. RUSSELL had no objection. He afterwards gave notice that on Wednesday he should move that the house adjourn till Monday the 27th of May, on which day the election of Speaker will take place.

Adjourned at half-past seven.

MR. O'CONNELL TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

The following letter from Mr. O'Connell to the people of Ireland, on the resignation of the ministry, is published in the *Morning Chronicle* of this day.

"Hereditary bondsmen! know ye not
who would be free, themselves must strike the blow?"

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,—Another calamity has fallen upon our common country. Another grievous affliction presses upon her. The only English administration which, during a period of seven hundred years, has exercised its functions with impartiality and justice to the people of Ireland, is terminated. It is not now of any importance to inquire by what folly, fatuitys or wickedness, this termination has been achieved. It is enough to know that this grievous calamity has befallen our country.

The Orange faction, which has with difficulty been restrained, or at least kept in check by the late administration, is about to resume power, with all the circumstances that can render that power atrocious, and almost unbearable. The restrint which they have endured for some time past has served to aggravate their bad passions, and to augment their malignity. These malignant passions will now have full scope and ample gratification. It is quite true that we shall have several plausible speeches recommending moderation, and lauding impartiality. It is not only the natural love of plausility which forms a prominent feature in Peel's character, but the very exigencies of his situation render it doubly necessary for him to practise all the resources of hypocrisy, and all the plausibilities that can deceive and delude. And there are those among the Tories of England who delight in being deceived and deluded. But his party in Ireland—his Orange confederates---the men who bale the religion of the people of Ireland, and that people themselves---that atrocious faction will laugh silent scorn at Peel's plausibilities, and all his hypocricy. One more rendered certain of impunity, they will report to a repetition of their former outrages. Houses will be burned, villages will be wrecked; the towns will be affrighted and stained with blood by the Orange orgies; and even the little children themselves (as an the recent occasion at Mostyash) will be sent out to play, and brought home blood-covered corpses to their afflicted mothers.

We cannot conceal from ourselves, my countrymen, that the faction now restored to power, even in England herself, is that which has stigmatised us as "aliens"---has described our revered and loved priesthood as "surpliced ruffians"---and our sacred religion as "obscene idolatry." It is that party to which the English majority of Peel's supporters being; that party for whose existence in Parliament the triumph of the Orange faction in Ireland is essentially necessary.

The prospect before us is indeed portentous, and would be frightful to any others except such as us, who have already seen bad days, and have seen that they were only for a season. And yet who can contemplate without some emotions of dismay, and much of ineffable disgust, the desecration and the pollution of the high places, which will be necessary consequence of the Tory restoration? Heaven known, we have had no great occasion to be loud in the praises of our existing Tory judges, nor do I know that any of them has been praised by any organ of the Irish people. But such as they are---unlauded as they are---they are angels of light when compared to the men who are likely to succeed them. The hour of promotion for the truculent, the ferocious, the hypocritical, and the bigoted, has arrived. There may be an occasional selection of some time-serving Catholic, who has bent the knee before the Dagon of Orangeism, even in its obscuration, But the bench will be crowded, as a necessary result of Orange domination, with the very men whose angry passions have been roused at the impartial system, and whose bigotry will make for itself a false conscience, when, in due form of law, it will affect the property, the liberty, and the lives of the Catholic people of Ireland.

But it is not in the higher tribunals alone that the antinational virulence of the Orange party will be felt. There is not one partizen magistrate, nor the restless curse of the establishment, who has been properly put out of the commission of the peace, but is certain of immediate restoration. It is quite true that little---very little---has been done to purge the magistracy; the great protection which the Irish people and from the recent ministry was the number of slipendiary justices, and the constant vigilance of the law officers of the Crown over the conduct of each of the justices of the peace. But when that vigilance once more is placed in the other scale---that is, protect and indemnify the magisterial partizans---alas, for poor Ireland! what a fearful view does the approaching futurity present.

Again will the Orange lodges which, in the absence of their former leaders, and even during the late administration, were organized and augmented, again will they spring into a doubly vigorous life. Again will their armed processions terrify the land, and cover it with human blood! Again will an armed Orange yeomanry insult and injure; and again will every stipulant be applied to force the reluctant people into a driftless, insane, and, under every possible circumstance, wicked insurrectien;

Yet, afflicting and melancholy as are our prospects, if you, my countrymen, ask me whether I despair?---my answer is---*No! never!* There is a God in heaven; there are truehearted Irishmen upon earth; and I, therefore, *never* will despair. On the contrary, my cry is loud and long---Rally for Ireland! Rally for Old Ireland! The spirit of freedom is abroad. Be not dismayed. Be not intimidated. Rally for Ireland Irishmen!---once more, rally to our loved fatherland!

What do we demand?---Equal rights, equal franchises, equal freedom with Great Britain. The application of the Tithe Rent charges to the maintenance of the Poor law Establishments without prejudice to vested interest---or, rather, with a different provision to compensate for vested interests. Let us rally for these; let us annimate the entire country into one simultaneous cry for the mighty objects. Let there be such a combination in Ireland as will once more drive the Tories from their ill-gotten and necessarilly abusive power. Let us combine with all the steady and the sagacious among the genuine Reforms of England and Scotland; and that which we have done once already, we may do again; and making it impossible for Toryism to continue in power, coutribute to establish and support a really Liberal Administration; which, avoiding the shoals of "finally" and the prejudices of oligarchy, may peaceably, but firmly, direct the popular movement in the steady and safe amelioration of institutions, in the increase of franchises, and consolidation of civil and religious freedom.

My present plans are these;---

First,---Let the nobility and gentry who assembled at the Theatre in Dublin, upon a recent occasion, come forward now at once, and head the popular cause. Let the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Charlemont, and the other noblemen and gentlemen who assembled there, take their natural and proment station in the front of the Irish people---let the terms of the combination between us be distinctly understood---let no extreme opinion be enforced, nor any basis be required but that upon which all will content to stand. I am, it is quite true, impatient to raise the Repeal cry; out I will not do it until I see whether the appeal which I now make to those who acted with the Duke of Leinster upon that occasion will be availing or not. If it *shall* avail---if the patriotism of those personages be roused for *once* (for it will be otherswise *useless*)---this I can promise in your name, my countrymen, that we will show perfect candour and observe perfect faith to the allies which Ireland will have just brought into new and most salutary activity.

But if, as is most probable, this appeal be ineffectual---and, if the torpor which has benumbed the honesty and political integrity of our countrymen in exalted station shall still continue, leaving their love of country an amiable but a dormant passion---*then* even *then*, there shall be no despair. The Irish nation has abundant resources to meet every contingency.

My second plan is this---Precursors, Arise!

Let every parish in Ireland send in its list of Precursors. In the short space of one fortnight we procured petitions, signed by upwards of 600,000 Irishmen, praying the House of Commons to prevent the restoration of Orange misrule. Why should we not have 600,000 additional Precursors in another fortnight? There is no reason why the enrolment of Precursors should not proceed, whilst the Duke of Leinster and his co-operators are considering the propriety of joining the people in a general society for advancing the curse of reform. If *they* concur in my plan, the Precursors can amalgamte with them easily, and in the manner in whioh the "Leinsterites" (to coin a word for the occasion) may heartily concur. But it is in the people---in the Precursors---that my reliance is placed. I address this letter to every parish in Ireland. I ask the inhabitants of each parish to demonstrate at once that they are not ready to submit to Orange tyranny and cruelty. Each parish which has an abhorrence of the restoration of Orangeism will at once join the Precursorbody. It is most important that we should at once demonstrate to Scotland and to England our detestation of that bigoted and intolerant party, that has so long misgoverned Ireland. An universal Precursor movernment is now the evidence of our love of father land.

I myself will be in the Precusorsociety as soon as possible. The moment that the Tory tyranny is arranged here I shall take my departure for Ireland. A dissolution of Parliament is of course, imminent, and can be rendered useful to the popular party only by the multiplication of Precursors all over the land.

I may be asked, why I do not at once raise the Repeal cry? In replying, I shall be, of course, perfectly candid. Recent events make me only more thoroughly convinced than ever that Ireland can obtain substantial justice only by the Repeal. But the more thoroughly I am convinced of this truth, the more steady and cautious am I in my mode of recommencing the Repeal agitation. Once begun, it can never be again abandoned; and it must not be begun in heat, intemperance, or violence. Cool and steady; cautious but not slow, must be our mode of seeking that Repeal. I know by much experience that no subject thrills to the hearts of the Irish people like the Repeal; and it is now highly probable that within a few weeks the Repeal cry *must* be raised. But it will not be raised with the less effect for the good temper and deliberation of those who are to sustain it.

But let us first see what form of combination of efforts will be made by the honest and rational Reformers of Great Britain. Let us see what rallying point will be established by the Scotch and English friends to constitutional freedom. Let us see whether we can merge our cause in theirs.

In the meantime let us remember that we cannot injure our cause more or give more delight and strength to the Orange faction, than by violating the law. Let us not be guilty of any, the slightest breach of the peace; of any turbulence, or any violence, or of any infringement of the law whatever.

Let our allegiance to the amiable and exalted Personage who wears the crown of these realms be as affectionate as it ever shall be unbroken. *She*, at least, has performed her part well and nobly. She supported the friends of Ireland as long as the dissensions and follies that broke out amongst the Reform party permitted her to do so. It is delightful to think that in our youthful sovereign the people of Ireland have a friend who does not want the inclination—for she, alas! has not the power to serve them effectually.

Our allegiance, therefore, will be ever unbroken and undiminished. Let our submission to the law, to its fullest extent, ever hereafter accompany (as it has always hitherto accompanied) our constitutional agitation. The people of Ireland have demonstrated how easy it is to conciliate them, and how prone they are to show the readiness with which they can be conciliated.

Ireland was never so tranquil as she has been during the late rule of Lord Normanby and of his successor Lord Ebrington. The latter has actually been enabled to send three regiments from Ireland to prevent the threatened movements of the armed Chartists; and he has declared that he could spare three regiments more. Let us then use every precaution in our power to prevent the Orange faction from making it necessary for the Tory Administration to send back these six regiments, and to add six more to the number in order to be sufficiently powerful to quell the unhappy irritation which is so likely to be produced by the Orange restoration in Ireland.

If that restoration shall continue, I defy any man reasonably to calculate on the consequences of their misconduct and oppression. It will be the business of the Precursors, by precept as well as by the example, to prevent every disposition to turbulence or to crime. I will myself be soon in Ireland to enforce these doctrines by all the reasoning in my power, and all the influence I may possess. The times unpropitious—the coming calamity is great; but let the Irish people be patient as they are patriotic; let them hope better times and more auspicious days.

"Durate, et vosmet rebus servate secundis."

One more calling for a fresh rally of Precursors, and soliciting the junction of the "Leinsterites,"

I am, and always will be,
Beloved fellow-countrymen,
Your ever faithful servant,
London, May 8. DANIEL O'CONNELL.

STATE OF CRIME IN ENGLAND.---We have before us the first Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire as to the best means of establishing an efficient constabulary force in the counties of England and Wales; and most important information it certainly furnishes with respect to a very large proportion of our population, the criminals. It is stated.

"That there is an average of upwards of 100,000 commitments annually to the gaols, of the able-bodied population of England and Wales, for criminal offences; that there are from 11,000 to 20,000 persons constantly in the criminal gaols, of which number a large proportion are persons known as living wholly by habitual depredation; and, from inquiries made in a large number of the individual cases of prisoners confined for theft, we find that, on the average, such prisoners, in the rural districts, where there is no trained constabulary, have been at large, living by depredation, during average periods, upwards of five years; and that the criminal prisoners in the towns where there is a paid and trained force, have not been able to pursue their depradations more than half that time. But that, nevertheless, in either districts, prisoners are liberated with the prospect and the temptation of a career of unknown but long duration for the future, before permanent removel by process of law or by natural causes."

A five years' career in a country, of which a great part of the population are so reckless that they readily apprentice, themselves to trades such as glass-grinding, which destroy life in a few years, merely because the wages are a little beyond the average, to be terminated perhaps by transportation (which has few terrors), is no slight inducement to embark in an avocation which promises exemption from labour and indulgence in luxury.

"Having investigated," says the report, "the general causes of depredation, of vagrancy, and mendicancy, as developed by examinations of the previous lives of criminals or vagrants in the gaols, we find that in scarcely any cases is it ascribable to the pressure of unavoidable want, and that in the great mass of cases it arises from the temptation of obtaining property with a less degree of labour than by regular industry, which they are enabled to do by the impunity occasioned by the absence of the proper constitutional protection to the subject."

It appears that a large proportion of the depredators are migratory, and that the metropolis is the chief centre from which they migrate, passing from to town; that "a large proportion, if not always the majority of prisoners in the county gaols for offences committed within the rural districts, are persons who have migrated from the towns to the rural districts;" and that *the highways have become so insecure that persons are now obliged to travel in bands, as in Spain and Italy, for mutual protection*. The commissioners state that "the products of commercial industry *in transitu* on the highways, being almost entirely without protection from any civil force, are subject to extensive and systematic depredation." The evidence referred to in support of this proposition is truly apalling. The thefts upon the canal from Manchester to Liverpool are such, that the commissioners of police at Liverpool "discovered warehouses in Manchester, conducted by persons moving in a respectable spere of life," filled by the produce of depredation." Not the least curious part of the evidence is that given by men (their initials only entered) who have been depredators themselves. One man, J. C., says,

"Whatever we got we could find a fence (a purchaser) for. I supported myself partly by labour and partly by crime for many years. The facilities and encouragement found for the commission of crime were the easy way of getting shut of things. Whatever part of the road you were in you could find a fence."

The receiving-houses in England are the main-stay of the system, as every witness declares. Let us again listen to J. C., who seems to have been a boatman, and even to have had the command of one:—

"When not in honest employ, I was maintained by poaching and stealing. We have many a time milked farmers' cows in the night. We had a borer for drawing sugar or dry goods; we slipped the hoop, made a small hole under it, and introduced the borer and took what we liked. We eluded detection by the manner we made up our packages again; sometimes the warehouseman thought a pack had been opened; we tipped him something, and he would say nothing about it. The captain would keep a quantity of twine by him to suit the different packages we opened. When we took wine or spirits, we knocked a hope aside, and made a hole on the side of letting out the liquor, and one on the other for letting in air: when we had taken what we wanted, we put water in to make it up, and pegged up the hole, and replaced the hoop. Nothing would have altogether stopped us but the receiving-houses of the line being broken. We disposed of the property to regular receivers. Our fence-master, when he wanted any article which he knew we carried, would meet us ten or twenty miles on the canal, and assist us to get it out of the package. The highest sum I got on one trip was £9 17s. for my own share. It is impossible to tell how many depredations I have committed altogether. The hands loaded their own boats, and in loading, when we got a package we thought we could get any thing out of, we stowed it where we could easily get to it. If we got a package we thought we could make nothing of, we put it at the bottom of the boat. I don't think we ever went a trip without committing a depredation of some sort. *Twenty-two years elapsed from my entering upon a course of crime to the period of my first apprehension.* I got more every voyage by pilfering than my wages either as a hand or captain. I spent my time, when not on the look-out for booty, lurking in fields, where game lay, sometimes in beer-shops, public houses, etc.—While engaged in a course of crime there was no hindrance. We never feared anything, for there are no constables on the canals. There are a few bank riders on the canal, but the driver gives us the signal, and we make all right."

Another boatman (J. B.), a prisoner in the Knutsford gaol says:—

"I was in the employ of the Barrington Company when I was taken. The immediate cause of my first offence was want of sense, not of money. I was taught to pilfer by my fellow boatmen. They used to swear them then 'not to split.' The whole crew were engaged in depredations, and I did as my companions did, and took goods of all sorts, which they sold to the different receivers on the canal.—If a boatman had £12 a-week, he would consider what he could pilfer a perquisite. The highest sum I got was £75 one trip. I never was apprehended before this time"—Examiner,

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A small Russian force of from 5,000 to 6,000 men, with a train of artillery, is stated in a letter from Tiflis of the 1st April, quoted by the *Leipsic Gazette*, to have been ordered to advance to the Circassian frontier. Count Rajjeffsky was about to quit Stauropol for an attack on the Schapsuches and Ubiches, two Circassian tribes, while General Gastromel was to keep the Abadeches in awe. It was expected that all this part of the Caucasus would be definitively reduced to submission in a few years' time.

"Yesterday the Grand Duke Alexander, attended by Lord Torrington, Lord in Waiting on her Majesty, and accompanied by Prince William Henry went over the magnificent picture galleries of Lord Francis Egerton, at Bridgewater House, and the Duke of Sutherland, at Stafford House. The Princes afterwards proceeded to Hyde Park, where they enojyed equestrian exercise for upwards of an hour and a half. His Imperial Highness had a select party at dinner in the evening, including Prince Wm. Henry---Covers were laid for twenty. Herald-

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